The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6810. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF THE CREW AND PURSER—ALL ON DUTY AT THEIR POSTS WHEN SHE STRUCK—NO SIGNS OF LAND VISIBLE BEFORE.

[In the proceedings of Monday, at Halifax, Capt. William E. Philips, of the steamer; Capt. William J. Hammond, a passenger; and the first, second, third, and fourth officers were examined by Capt. Scott, of the British Navy, President of the court. The testimony of these witnesses does not vary materially from the published accounts of the voyage and the disaster. The Captain stated he changed the course a little toward the south twice, owing to the effect of the wind on the bow, to ease the ship. He mentioned the fact of steel rails and iron forming a portion of the cargo, but did not state what influence they would have on the compass. Capt. Hammond, however, said they would materially influence the compass. No soundings were taken, because all the officers believed they were sailing south of their course, and soundings would be useless. All testified to the good discipline on board, and the absence of confusion in landing the passengers.]

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 15.—The Court of Inquiry into the wreck of the City of Washington resumed its sitting at 3 P. M. to-day.

TESTIMONY OF A QUARTERMASTER.

John Green, Quartermaster, was sworn: This was my first voyage on the ship. She steered well. During the first thirty-six hours we had clear weather. All the rest of the voyage there was a dense fog. No soundings were taken during the voyage to my knowledge. Saw no stars after the first two days at sea. Been going to sea twenty-three years. Understand all about a ship. According to my idea the City of Washington was in good order; that is she had a full complement of men, and everything necessary. Was on the watch at the time the ship struck. There was nothing to lead one to think that she was near the coast. The weather was, at the time, as thick as could be. Never knew so thick weather in my life as at this voyage. At the time the ship struck the usual number of persons were on the lookout. Was on the fore side of the pilot-house keeping a lookout. The men were at their proper stations at the time. The Captain was on the upper deck. More care was used on this occasion than I ever saw before on the ship.

AN ABLE SEAMAN'S TESTIMONY.

J. H. Gossen was sworn: Am an able seaman; did not take the wheel during the voyage; my duty was to make and shorten sail when ordered; the weather was clear during the first two days, but a dense fog prevailed after that; did not think the pole star could have been seen after that; was on the lookout on the starboard bow when she struck; could not see half the length of the ship; did not see any boats or sea-weeds at any time before she struck; did not notice the color of the water; stars could be seen occasionally, but not often enough to permit observations to be taken.

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER ABLE SEAMAN.

David Kenny was sworn: Am an able seaman; my duties were the general duties of a seaman; only took the wheel after clearing Fastnet Rock; the weather was not very clear; a dense fog prevailed after the first two days; when the ship struck I was on the port side of the forecastle on lookout duty; heard no fog bells or horns, and saw no boats or sea-weed before the ship struck; all who were on duty were at their posts when the ship struck; saw nothing that would lead me to suppose we were near the coast.

THE PURSER'S STORY.

Henry Main was sworn: Was purser of the vessel. Been fifteen years at sea with the Inman Company. Been in the City of Washington five or six trips, and believe her to have been a first-class ship. Her cargo consisted of steel, iron, and 400 or 500 boxes of tin and sundries. Have sailed in another ship having steel or iron as her cargo. It was the Vigo, in 1860, from New-York to Liverpool. Her cargo had, among other things, twenty-seven cases of sewing-machines. We observed on that occasion, a deviation, as near as I can remember, of about fifteen a day in the compasses during the voyage. The weather was clear, and we discovered the deviation by observation. The deviation was first noticed when off Cape Race; I made the return voyage in the same vessel, but no deviation was noticed, the sewing-machines having been landed; when the Captain first discovered the deviation he asked me if I had any steel, such as knives or forks, on board and if they had been moved from their proper place; I answered in the negative; he then examined the manifest and found the entry of the sewing-machines which was taken to account for the deviation; the sewing-machines were not moved because the weather continued fine and observations were daily taken. I would say from my experience at that time, that the quantity of steel on board the City of Washington was sufficient to account for her compasses being out; the error of the compasses was not discovered in this instance as in the case I have cited, because no observations could be obtained; the rails were stowed in the main hold.

THE CHIEF STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

John Kitchen, chief steward, sworn: Been in the ship four months. Had every opportunity of observing the conduct of the Captain and officers during that time. Did not observe any inebriety on their part. Was in the pantry when the ship struck. There was no confusion or deficiency of discipline in getting the boats out after the ship struck.

THE BAR-KEEPER.

Frederick Airley, sworn: Was bar-keeper of the City of Washington. Did not supply the Captain any liquor during the voyage. Only supplied the second officer of the ship on one occasion. He had at Queenstown a pint of champagne, and afterward, at different times during the voyage, supplied him with three bottles of beer. Did not observe any inebriety on the part of the officers whatever. Have been bar-keeper on this ship and on three of the ships belonging to the Inman line. The officers of the City of Washington were as much abstainers as any I ever saw.

CAPT. PHILIPS RECALLED.

Capt. W. E. Philips, recalled—The chief officer, Mr. Sheen, took bearings of the polar star as recorded in the ship's log. I am well aware the ship's log was written up every day. I examined it. The scrap log was examined by me daily and given to the chief officer to copy with the ship's log; the scrap log was lost; I got the variation from the Admiralty chart. After the first officer got the bearing of the polar star, I worked with variations and deductions therefrom. I was never laid up at any time during the voyage.

THE CAPTAIN'S STEWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Alexander Starsmith, Captain's steward, sworn: I am fourteen years of age. I understand the nature of an oath. To the best of my knowledge the Captain was strictly sober during the whole voyage. I never saw drinking take place in the Captain's cabin.

TESTIMONY OF A CANADIAN SENATOR.

Hon. Jeremiah Northrup, sworn: I made the passage with Capt. Philips about five years ago, when he was in command of the City of Cork. I considered the conduct of Capt. Philips first class. I also considered him well acquainted with his duty, and in every way fitted for his position. I am a merchant of this city and a Senator. Capt. Philips never touched liquor. I came here casually, and not at the request of Capt. Philips.

CAPT. PHILIPS AGAIN RECALLED.

Capt. Philips recalled: I was never incapable of doing duty from sickness during the voyage. During the last six days and nights I never took my clothes off from anxiety about the ship.

It is not likely any more witnesses will be examined. The court adjourned until Thursday next, when judgment will be given.

The seamen of the wrecked steamer City of Washington left in the Nestorian for England to-day.

BOSTON, July 15.—The steamer Somerset arrived to-day with 150 passengers from the wrecked steamer City of Washington.

CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE REVOLTING MURDER IN CHESTER COUNTY—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The tragic affair near Penningtonville, in Chester County, has excited as much painful interest as the atrocious crime of Dr. West, in Dover, Del. In fact, the particulars of the murder are not dissimilar to the latter case in one important particular. It was upon the evening of the 11th inst. that the people in the vicinity became aware of the murder, and up to the present time the whole country thereabout is alive with excitement. The scene of the tragedy was a dense woods upon the road leading from Penningtonville to Cochranville, and about two miles from the former place. The facts of the revolting crime were related at the Coroner's inquest, the following points being the most important: Samuel W. Rhodes stated that his brother-in-law, Wm. Uddersook, of Baltimore, had written to him last Autumn or Winter stating that if he (Rhodes) desired to make $1,000 easily he should come to Baltimore, and that he could the next day be a richer, if not a happier, man. His project was to commit murder and rob his victim, and he wanted Rhodes to join him in the plot. Rhodes did not reply to the letter until the 1st of July, when Uddersook came in person to his mother's, at Jennerville, in Delaware County, and from that place came on to Rhodes' house, where Uddersook informed Rhodes that he had brought a friend with him, and that he wanted Rhodes to join him in robbing the visitor. Rhodes positively declined to participate in any way in the scheme, when Uddersook said that he had made up his mind to do it. Hiring a horse and carriage, he left Rhodes with the intention of accomplishing his foul purpose. He went back to Jennerville, where he had left his friend, and that was the last seen of either man until Uddersook came back to the residence of Mr. Baldwin, the man of whom he had hired the team. When the latter came to examine the vehicle he ascertained that the blanket was not in it, and that the front part was considerably battered; and, upon further investigation, he found blood in the carriage. Of course this aroused suspicion; but the idea of murder was not thoroughly established until G. P. Moore, while walking through the woods on last Friday, discovered the decomposed remains of the stranger lying in the woods, with the body horribly mutilated. The arms and limbs had been cut off, the throat cut, and there were half a dozen stabs in the chest and body, any one of which would have proved fatal. The body was beyond recognition, but there is no doubt whatever that the remains are those of the man whom Uddersook declared he would assassinate. The woods have been thoroughly searched, and on Sunday a place was found where the murderer had burned the clothing of his "friend" to cover his guilt. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the unknown man had come to his death by violence at the hands of William Uddersook, on July 1. Uddersook is thirty-five years old, and he was at one time on the police force of Baltimore. His victim was about forty years old, thick set, and of medium height.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in the woods near Angora, a station on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, three miles from this city, yesterday. The body was respectably attired, and the features presented the appearance of a man about twenty-eight or thirty years of age. Upon an investigation being made by the persons who discovered the remains, it was seen that the deceased had been shot through the heart. As a seven-barreled revolver was found by his side, the supposition is entertained that the man committed suicide. The body was interred in the grounds attached to the Delaware County Almshouse, and the most singular part of the whole affair is that no inquest was held upon the remains. As no blood was found near the spot, a rumor is current that the man was murdered.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—The arrest in this city this morning of Wm. E. Uddersook, charged with the murder of an unknown man, near Jennersville, Chester County, Penn., whose remains were found on Friday last has been the subject of general interest and discussion here to-day, particularly among agents of life insurance companies. Uddersook was the principal witness in the suit of Mrs. Goss against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, recently tried in the United States Court, the particulars of which were published at the time. Goss had a life policy in the Mutual, Continental, and Knickerbocker Companies of New-York, for $5,000 each; and $10,000 in the Travelers', of Hartford, making a total of $25,000. It was alleged that Goss was burned in his shop, near this city, in the Winter of 1871. The insurance companies refused to pay the policies. The widow brought a suit against the Mutual of New-York and recovered a verdict for the full amount of insurance, $5,000. The evidence during the trial was conflicting, and, notwithstanding the verdict, the agents of the insurance companies asserted their conviction that Goss was still alive. The suit against the company was the only one tried, and a motion is now pending for a new trial. The suits against the other companies have not yet been tried, and no money has been paid by the companies. The theory now is that Goss was the "strange man" who was murdered at Gennersville. Uddersook is a married man, and has a wife and child in this city.

STORMS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—A terrible storm visited Ironton, Ohio, this morning. Steamers on the Ohio River had to be tied up. An iron and steel company's building was struck by lightning. A large iron bar was torn from the hands of a fireman and he was severely shocked. A violent storm visited Delaware, Ohio, last night, injuring trees, half-gathered crops, and unfinished houses.

The lessees of the public works of Ohio yesterday resolved to proceed at once to put the Hocking Canal in repair. The damage to this canal by the late freshets was over $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—Information from various parts of Ohio indicate, within the past two days, the prevalence again of heavy storms of rain attended with thunder and lightning. At Orrville, Wayne County, last night, there was a storm such as to do great damage to the crops and fruit trees. The spire of the German Reformed Church was struck by lightning and demolished. At Fredericksburg, in the same county, an unknown man who sought shelter under a tree, was killed by lightning, his body being so blackened and scorched as to be unrecognizable. In the vicinity of Youngstown the storm raged all of last night, doing, it is reported, great damage to the crops. The Southern and Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad suffered greatly. On the Vincennes branch of the same road trains are not running on account of the washing away of the track. A large force is at work to-day repairing the damage. The Painesville and Youngstown Railroad also sustained serious injuries, in some cases whole embankments being swept away. The road-bed was almost ready for the ties. The road will have to be rebuilt in many places.

THREATENED STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—There are indications of a great labor strike here. The Journeymen Stone-cutters' Association have demanded fifty cents more pay a day, which the employers have resolved not to pay. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 stone-cutters belonging to the association, who will stand out until their demand is acceded to.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

UP THE GREAT LAKES.

FROM CLEVELAND TO DULUTH—THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES—NEW OUTLETS FOR COMMERCE.

From a Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Friday, July 11, 1873.

If any of your readers want a healthful, invigorating tour, through scenery not familiar to the most, let them take one of the various lines of lake boats which run from Buffalo and Cleveland to Lake Superior. It is a long journey, some 1,200 miles, occupying at least six days. The boats are small, and not very convenient, and sometimes crowded; but all is repaid by "the divine atmosphere," as one gradually ascends to the upper lakes. The air seems to have that depth and clearness which belong to the high Alps or Sierras; the sun in the heats of July only tempts to basking, and the blue waves of these vast inland seas sparkle with "the innumerable smile" which the old poet saw around the Grecian islands. The wonderful clearness of the atmosphere favors such gorgeous displays of color in sunsets as one sees nowhere else. The rays seem to come from greater depths, and to bear with them to the clouds richer and more delicate hues than mortals of lower latitudes know. Last night the sun set in the golden waters of Kitchi Gami, the "Mighty Water," with fiery and pink vistas of color, rising band above band of flame and crimson and rose-tint, till the remotest speck of vapor was delicately painted, and one could imagine where Longfellow found the original of that sunset in which Hiawatha disappeared

"To the land of the Ponema,
The land of the Hereafter."

The change from New-York heat and air to this superb climate is something refreshing beyond measure. At night, we are glad of overcoats and fires. Of the scenery not much can be said. It shows what used to be thought the characteristic of American scenery, a grand monotony. None of these lakes at all approach our Eastern lakes, such as Lake Placid, Champlain or George, in picturesque beauty. But there is a grandeur about them which is very impressive. The rivers connecting them are usually monotonous, but the Sault Ste. Marie, with the bright rapids and the Indians spearing white-fish, or net-scooping on the rushing waters, is very picturesque. The "Twelve Apostle" Islands, too, is a very pretty part of Lake Superior. They are most impressive, however, intellectually, as one thinks of their past and the probable wonderful future to them. I could not but think, at every mile of the journey, of the heroic labors of those early Jesuit missionaries who had first made these waters known. Their names, as is just, are still stamped on the whole region.

Nothing in all the records of missionary devotion and self-sacrificing heroism has surpassed the history of the sufferings and labors of these early French Jesuits. And when one thinks that they traversed these mighty waters in canoes, or small boats, and penetrated the wilderness on foot, reaching beyond even the limits of our present civilization, he can imagine what it required to perform their work then. Yet, with all their devotion, their labors have sunk into the deep waters of oblivion, and left no visible fruit. Other labors are now agitating these waves and breaking up the wilderness. The great lakes—the "Lake Superior system"—are to be the channel of a new commerce. A fresh empire—the "New North-west,"—is to open its communications through these waters. A new district, larger than many a European country, lying far to the north, but with unmeasured capacities for agriculture, and a climate the most delightful in the Union, with endless supplies of lumber and minerals, and attracting continually to it emigrants from all countries, is to pour out its products and obtain its luxuries and necessities through these lakes. The timber country around Lake Huron, the mines of copper, iron, and silver on the borders of Lake Superior; the new immense wheat country upon the North Pacific Road in the rich Red River region, and the vast unsettled but wonderfully fertile country far to the north, in the Saskatchewan Valley, with the great mineral and grazing region beyond the Upper Missouri in Dakota and Montana, are all in the distant future to pour out their streams of wealth—their ores and lumber and grain and flour and cattle and minerals, the produce of the North-west—through these vast inland water connections.

The wheat shipment from Duluth, at the extreme western end of Lake Superior, to Buffalo is already an important business, and so cheap is the freight—ten cents a bushel—that this port already begins to gather in wheat from Southern Minnesota in competition with all the railroad system through Chicago, though these powerful corporations are buyers as well as forwarders.

When, say twenty-five years from now, the new North-west is settled with a busy and thriving population of farmers, and enormous masses of wheat and other grains pour forth from the Red River region and Northern Minnesota, as well as the far-away Saskatchewan Valley, the produce must go forth and the supplies return by the "Lake Superior system." But where will this system find its outlet? Not certainly in New-York. That is too far south. At that day a ship-canal may connect the waters between the Georgian Bay, the eastern division of Lake Huron, and Lake Ontario, so that the outlet shall become Montreal or Portland; or a grand Pacific Canadian railroad line shall meet the Lake Superior freight at the Sault Ste. Marie and convey it direct to the St. Lawrence; passengers going on in a straight line across the Continent, by a road on the southern border of the great lakes and by the Northern Pacific. Those days are, indeed, far in the distance; but they already begin to fill the imaginations of people. All who have property about these lakes see the coming grand current of commerce and travel rolling from the Columbia and Oregon to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic over these waters, or on their shores. Every little port, built in the past five years, imagines itself the Chicago of the North—the connecting link between Western and Eastern trade. Town lots take their value from the connection to be made far in the future between the Pacific and Atlantic. This is the American habit, and the past has abundantly justified it. Whoever early foresaw the future of Chicago, or St. Louis, or San Francisco, or even of Cleveland and Detroit, made their fortunes easily. Whoever now can exactly predict the currents of traffic and commerce from the great new North-west—the unworked, almost unknown mine of agricultural wealth in those rich river-bottoms and on the fertile prairies—carries with him the knowledge which guides the path of railways and points out where towns must be planted in the wilderness, has the key to boundless treasures.

Into this "New North-west," or rather on the southern border of it, we are about transplanting a company of our little New-York waifs, and letting them share in the growth of this vigorous young State. Minnesota ranks as the most progressive of the North-western States. We are going to place some of our New-York children of poverty in her thrifty homes, and permit them to have part in her good fortune.

G. L. B.

THE COTTON CROP.

INDICATIONS FROM REPORTS TO THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The reports of the condition of the cotton crop to the Department of Agriculture, to July 1, indicate as follows: Owing to the causes reported in June, the crop is generally from two to four weeks late. Throughout the cotton States the weather was unprecedentedly wet for a period varying from twenty-five to thirty-five days, ending about the 25th of June. The area of cotton planted was sufficient to tax the available labor to the utmost, under the most favorable circumstances. Consequently, the excessively wet weather, preventing work and stimulating the growth of grass and weeds, has not only caused poor stands and a grassy and otherwise unfavorable condition quite generally, but has necessitated the abandonment of large portions of the area planted, probably nearly enough to bring the acreage down to what it was last year. The reports, with rare exceptions, are despondent in tone, and picture a somewhat gloomy prospect. Doubtless the majority fall in with the common tendency to exaggerate the bad effects upon the crops of the unfavorable weather prevailing in the present, and to undervalue the chances of recuperation from those effects. The reports show, generally, that the favorable weather in the last days of June was having the effect to change the condition somewhat rapidly for the better. Cotton-worms, caterpillars, and lice had made their appearance in small numbers at several points, but as yet have not occasioned much apprehension of serious damage. The average condition for the cotton States, not counting Virginia, made up from all the counties reported, was 89.5.

In detail, the condition reported by the figures, gives the following result:

Virginia—Ten counties, reporting an average condition of 103, two being placed at 100, sixteen above, and two below.

North Carolina—Forty-three counties average 91; fourteen at 100, seven above, and twenty-two below.

South Carolina—Sixteen counties average 82. Laurens County averages 100, all others below.

Florida—Ten counties average 99; three at 100, three above, and four below.

Georgia—Fifty-eight counties average 94; seventeen counties at 100, ten above, and thirty-one below.

Alabama—Thirty-six counties, average 85; six counties at 100, three above, and twenty-seven below.

Mississippi—Thirty counties average 83; eight counties at 100, two above, and twenty below.

Louisiana—Nineteen counties average 80; one county at 100, three above, and fifteen below.

Texas—Fifty counties average 78; two counties at 100, eight above, and forty below.

Arkansas—Twenty-nine counties average 100; nine counties at 100, four above, and sixteen below.

Tennessee—Twenty-four counties average 96; seven counties at 100, three above, and twelve below.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

REVERSAL OF THE CHANCELLOR'S DECISION IN THE LEASE CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The Court to-day delivered an opinion in the celebrated railroad lease case. The opinion was read by Judge Van Syckle. It took the ground that the act of 1870 did not authorize the lease, and that the directors or stockholders had no right to make it. The final decision is rather peculiar and in these words: "The decree of the Chancellor is reversed with costs in this Court and the Court below, and the case remitted with an order that the injunction issue unless it appears by such proceedings as may properly be taken in the court below; that some essential change, since the order now reviewed, has taken place in the status of the case, by reason of which the equities are changed or a different mode of relief has become necessary."

Judge Dalrymple concurred, except in reference to the act of 1870, and that he thought was unconstitutional. Chief Justice Beasley dissented, and read an opinion in which he declared the act of 1870 constitutional, and of sufficient force to authorize the lease. The lease had been made, and therefore the order of reversal was worth nothing whatever. It could alter nothing, and was not sought in good faith by the appellants, but merely to get abstract opinions of law. The vote stood as follows: Reversal, 7; affirmative, 1.

THE WARD-BIGLIN BOAT-RACE.

BIGLIN THE WINNER—WARD SEIZED WITH VERTIGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—The five-mile single-scull race between John Biglin and Ellis Ward for $500 a side came off this afternoon on the Connecticut River below this city. At the start Ward took the lead, pulling forty strokes to the minute, Biglin pulling thirty-eight, and evidently rowing well within himself, while Ward was putting forth all his strength. The latter speedily gained two lengths and took Biglin's water. In this position they passed Dartmouth Quarters, half a mile down the course, and kept on until nearly opposite the two-mile flag, when Ward suddenly fell forward in the boat, dropped his oars, and was unable to proceed. He was taken from the boat and carried to the Amherst Quarters, where he soon revived sufficiently to explain that he was seized with vertigo. Dr. Dorman, of Thompsonville, now engaged to attend him, gave it as his opinion that the vertigo was caused by a slight congestion of the lungs, brought on by over-exertion while suffering from a cold. At a late hour this evening Ward was quite comfortable, though still weak.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An extensive fire in Meriden, Conn., yesterday afternoon destroyed property to the amount of $50,000. The buildings consumed were: The steam planing-mill, stair building shop and shed of Lyon Billiard & Co., valued at $30,000, insured for $17,000; the barn and sheds of Orrin Carpenter, and the house partially burned, loss $3,000, fully insured; the three-story tenement-house of F. J. Wheeler, loss $2,000, insured, and the buildings occupied by Clemens Darmstadt, boot-jack manufacturer; John W. Coe, building-material; Herman E. Hubbard, stair-builder, and George Gay, builder, their losses ranging from $400 to $2,000. Henry Platt was badly burned about the neck and face in his efforts to save goods, and E. Hubbard and Mr. Smith narrowly escaped with their lives. The following companies held risks: Hartford, $3,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; Hanover, of New-York, $3,500; Narragansett, of Providence, $2,000; Lycoming, of Muncy, Penn., $1,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Home, of New-York, $1,000; Fame, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Ætna, $4,000.

The house and barn of Mr. E. S. Monson, at Whately, Mass., including forty tons of tobacco and twenty-five tons of hay, with five cows, two hogs, and farming materials, was burned early on Tuesday morning. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,500.

A midnight dispatch says: "Three large fires are now burning in Louisville. Engines have been ordered from Cincinnati and Indianapolis. No particulars have come to hand, but will be forwarded as soon as received."

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Photographic Association was formally opened this morning by the President, Abraham Bogardus, of New-York. An address of welcome was delivered by the local Secretary, W. J. Barker, which was responded to by the President. The attendance was quite large from every section of the country. The rest of the session was devoted to routine business. The exhibition of pictures and apparatus at the Rink is very large and attracts great attention.

WASHINGTON.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FIRE.

INSECURITY OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—IMPERFECT WATCH SYSTEM—KICKAPOO INDIANS CONSENT TO RETURN—ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The fire in the Navy Department this morning was more serious in its possibilities than in its actual results. There are conflicting theories regarding the origin of the fire. It is stated by some that the fire spontaneously originated in the small room occupied by the printers, where were some rags saturated with benzine. Others maintain that it resulted from the spontaneous combustion of chemicals for photographic purposes used in the rooms devoted to the torpedo corps. A rigid investigation will be held to discover both the origin of the fire and the culpability or blamelessness of the watchmen. It now appears that attempts were first made to extinguish the flames by buckets of water, and that there was considerable delay in notifying the Fire Department. It is stated that Congress so reduced the appropriations that the fund is inadequate to secure a competent corps of watchmen. The losses are mainly confined to the bureaus of Steam Engineering and of Ordnance. The fears that the construction of the eight new sloops of war will be delayed by reason of the supposed destruction of the plans and specifications are groundless, for the reason that most of the originals have been saved, although in a somewhat damaged condition, and that there are photographic negatives of the entire series of plans. A few log-books of great historical value were destroyed. Most of the ordinary records that were burned can be replaced by transcripts from the several navy-yards. In the draughtsmen's room of the Ordnance Bureau about 1,500 drawings of ordnance were burned, of which there are no copies. Some of these drawings were of ordnance now in process of construction. The wing of the building in which the fire occurred is rendered untenantable. The rest of the building was much injured by water. Tarpaulins have been brought from the navy-yard and placed upon the roof until repairs can be made. The Secretary estimates the total loss to building and records, which can be replaced by expenditure of money, to be within $10,000. The escape of the Navy Department buildings, with all their valuable records, from complete destruction, again calls attention to the remarkable insecurity of many of the public buildings here. The most valuable records of some of the important bureaus of the Treasury are stored in outlying buildings, which are but tinder-boxes. There is no single Government building which is fire-proof. This is the fifth time that fire has occurred at the Navy Department within twenty-four years.

THE KICKAPOOS TO RETURN FROM MEXICO.

Col. H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day received a dispatch from Commissioners Atkinson and Williamson, on the Rio Grande, announcing that the Kickapoos and Pottawattomies had consented to abandon their refuge in Mexico and return to the United States, provided they could be restored to their old reservation in Kansas. To this a reply was sent granting permission to place these tribes as requested, on the Kansas reservation for the present.

THE STOCKBRIDGE AND MIMSEE PINE LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has determined to thoroughly investigate the circumstances of the sale of the pine lands of the Stockbridge and Mimsee Indians in Wisconsin, which took place under the act of Congress passed in 1871, and in regard to which an acrimonious controversy has arisen with charges of fraud upon the Indians, collusion among agents, and other misdeeds. He has appointed Henry R. Wells, Esq., of New-York, a special commissioner, to proceed to the Stockbridge reservation in Northern Wisconsin to investigate the facts and report to the department. The charges of fraud and collusion grow out of an attempted combination by speculators to cheat the Indians, and then to cheat each other.

THE FOREIGN POSTAL-CARD MAILS.

The proprietors of the ocean steam-ship line carrying the mails, state that they will make no objections to carrying the additional amount of mail matter which may result from a postal-card treaty with Great Britain, at the low rates proposed. Any objection, however, would be entirely futile for the reason that, by the terms of the contract the company is obliged to carry all mail matter under existing or future treaties for the sea-postage provided for in such treaties. One ocean steam-ship line has already made a proposition to the department to carry postal-card mails free. The Post-office Department consider that the negotiation of such a treaty with Great Britain would greatly add to the revenues, for the reason that the mass of correspondence between the countries is conducted by the poorer classes of people, who have few secrets.

IS THIS STEALING?

The first supposed abuse of departmental stamps has just been reported in the Post-office Department. Col. Thomas L. James, Postmaster at New-York City, returned to the department an apparently unofficial letter, directed to Peru, South America, on which the postage was paid by twenty-two cents in official stamps of the Navy Department. The letter was, however, forwarded without being opened, as there was not sufficient evidence to conclusively show that it was unofficial in its nature. The department will use its utmost endeavors to prevent any abuse of the official stamps.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The survey for the continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was authorized by Congress last Winter, and an appropriation made for that purpose, will be begun about the 1st of August. It is to ascertain the most advantageous route to continue the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio River, and Col. Sedgwick, an old officer, has been employed to personally superintend the matter. He has arrived here for the purpose of taking the preliminary step toward the work. Col. Wm. B. Merrill, United States Army, stationed at Cincinnati, has general charge of the surveys, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

ARMY ORDERS AND CHANGES.

The following officers have been appointed members of a court-martial to meet at West Point on the 21st inst., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it: Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry; A. Miller, Engineer Corps; Lieutenants J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry; E. W. Bass, and Ericc Bergland, Engineer Corps; Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; William Davis, First Artillery. Second Lieutenant H. Harris, First Artillery, is Judge Advocate. Second Lieutenant William P. Butler, of the Ordnance Department, has resigned. Second Lieutenant A. C. Johnson, Second Infantry, is transferred to the First Infantry. The President has reappointed Jas. B. Jackson, of Indiana, a cadet of the Military Academy of the United States at large for 1873, the appointment in June last having been vacated by failure to report. The President has also reappointed Geo. K. Hunter, of Ohio, who was rejected in June last by the Academic Board, and ordered him to report in August for examination. Alternate James Clark, of Connecticut, has been appointed cadet at large, vice P. T. Jenkins, of the District of Columbia, who failed to enter in June; also M. L. Woolsey, of New-York, a son of Commodore Woolsey, vice Thomas Rodman, of Rhode Island, who also failed to enter.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $156,061.

Geo. A. Matile has been appointed Secretary of the American-Spanish Commission.

Caterpillars are appearing generally in the prairie cotton lands west of Selma, Ala.

E. H. Wood, of Lowell, a painter, was drowned at Exeter, N. H., while bathing, on Tuesday evening.

The brig Leader, from Cow Bay, N. S., bound to Portland, was dismasted in a hurricane on the 10th inst.

Joshua Shawcross, of Lewiston, Me., was drowned in the Androscoggin yesterday morning while bathing.

Vice President Wilson was in Boston yesterday, and was congratulated by many friends on his improved health.

The steam-ships Kangaroo, Edinburgh, and Hibernia will proceed to Lloyd's Cove, C. B., where the new cable is to be landed.

Thomas Graham, laborer, and Francis T. Hardy, mason, were seriously injured in Albany, N. Y., by the falling of a scaffold yesterday.

Rev. James B. Miles, of Boston, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Beloit College at its late Commencement.

William Dawson, of North Providence, R. I., lost his life last evening by the caving in of a well. He was forty-six years old, and leaves a family.

The ship Juventa, from the West Indies, arrived at Sydney, C. B., on Monday last, with yellow fever on board. Six of the crew died on the passage.

A dispatch from Portland states that the commissioners of the Northern Pacific Railroad have decided to make Tacoma, Washington Territory, the western terminus of the road.

The bodies of a man, woman, and child, steerage passengers, were recovered from the Atlantic wreck on Thursday last in a decomposed state, and were buried at Prospect, N. S.

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College yesterday unanimously elected Gen. Samuel Jones President, vice Dr. Samuel Register, resigned.

At Phœnix, Arizona, July 4, a Mexican, Mariano Tisnado, was arrested for stealing a cow, and an excited mob took him from the jail and hanged him.

Private Woods, of the United States Artillery, was seriously injured on Thursday by the upsetting of a gun-carriage during an artillery drill at Providence, R. I.

The Customs receipts for the week ending July 5 were as follows: Boston, $163,740 11; Baltimore, $1,095 92; New-York, $961,770 89; Philadelphia, $11,403 20.

The Arkansas Reform State Committee has issued an address calling on the people to hold meetings and pass resolutions demanding a Constitutional Convention.

Jeremiah Crowley, of Battery B, Fifth Artillery, was drowned, on Sunday, by the upsetting of a boat in Boston harbor. He leaves a mother and sister in Lynn, Mass.

Frederick Robinson, of Dorchester, Mass., was fatally injured, yesterday, by the cars, while walking on the Hartford and Erie Railroad. He has a wife and five children.

A fire on Central-avenue, Albany, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed real estate valued at $7,000, belonging to Mrs. Jacob Ebel, Paul Fisher, and Michael Schrodt. Fully insured.

The following persons have been appointed internal revenue gaugers: Samuel Badger, for Kansas; Archie C. Love, for the Second West Virgina District, and Wm. Coleman, for Montana.

George F. Howard, of Connecticut, on a visit to his son in East Providence, R. I., was found in a dying condition in the road yesterday, and soon afterward expired. His death is attributed to the heat.

Arizona advices of the 7th inst. report that orders have been issued for the abandonment of Camps Hualipi, Beall Springs, and Dale Creek. The troops will be employed in constructing the telegraph line.

Frank Conalla, alias Frank Johnson, a noted desperado and burglar, was arrested last night in Philadelphia, charged with several robberies recently. He has served a term of six years and seven months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Dr. Fisher, the Boston port physician, recommends the construction of two additional hospitals for yellow fever and ship fever, and, should the cholera appear, a third building or the chartering of a ship.

Captains arriving at Halifax, N. S., say they never before experienced such weather on the coast in July as during last week. The wind came from all points, heavy rains prevailed, and their vessels, in several instances, were under water.

The new Pictou, N. S., bark Queen Victoria, which sailed from Pictou on the 27th ult., with coal for Bermuda, arrived at Halifax under jury-masts on Monday, having been dismasted in a hurricane of the 10th inst., in which the sea swept her deck.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $7,832,961; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,310,000; coin, $79,990,336; including in coin certificates, $43,441,100; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Samuel Hooker, formerly of the firm of Hooker & Libbey, of Gardiner, Me., hanged himself in his barn yesterday. Despondency from business trouble is assigned as the cause. He was seventy three years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Mary Carleton, who told the story of having been beaten by men whom she discovered obstructing the Concord, N. H., Railway, near Suncook, on the 8th inst., has just been placed under $1,800 bonds to answer the charge herself at the October term of the Supreme Court.

In a coal-yard in Philadelphia, yesterday morning, the body of a man, much decomposed, was found in a hole between a high fence and a bin, in a position which would not be taken by a man going to sleep; and it does not appear that he could have fallen into the place.

S. H. Jones, a much-respected citizen of Fryeburg, Me., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his stable. He was fifty-five years of age, and a well-to-do farmer. He has been despondent for over a year, occasioned by the death of his daughter.

The following General Superintendents on the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania have been appointed: Between Harrisburg and Baltimore, G. Clinton Gardner; between Erie and Harrisburg, W. A. Baldwin; between Williamsport and Canandaigua, J. A. Redfield.

THE CHOLERA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—There are many cases of what is called by the physicians sporadic cholera in the up-town sections of the city, especially in the densely populated districts. It is particularly bad in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and the disease seems on the increase.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in this city last night.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 15.—No new cholera cases have been reported within the last twenty-four hours.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—Two cholera deaths were reported to-day. The Health Officer is making efforts to ascertain the whole number of cases of cholera not fatal since its appearance. It is believed that the form of the disease has been very mild.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—No new cases of cholera have appeared in the Penitentiary. It is believed the disease is fully checked. There are no other cases in the city.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

EULOGIZING THE VOLUNTEERS—A MINISTER'S BROTHER AMONG THE INSURGENTS—DESERTION OF A MAN-OF-WAR'S CREW.

MADRID, July 15.—The Cortes yesterday adopted a resolution eulogizing the conduct of the volunteer troops in Valencia.

A brother of Señor Aurich, Minister of Marine, is said to be one of the leaders of the insurgents at Carthagena.

The crew of the war-ship Almanza have deserted their vessel to join a band of Carlists.

The Carlists are again besieging the town of Puycerda, which is being vigorously defended by the garrison and citizens.

BAYONNE, July 15.—The Carlists have occupied the town of Berga, fifty miles from Barcelona. The garrison of 500 surrendered as prisoners of war.

Don Carlos will soon re-enter Spain and take personal command of the forces in the field.

Twelve thousand rifles for the Carlists have been landed near Requieto.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY IN PROJECT.

MADRID, July 15.—There is a strong undercurrent of excitement here, growing out of the expectation that important measures will be broached in to-day's sitting of the Cortes.

There are no overt demonstrations, however. On the contrary, the city is unusually tranquil.

Señor pi y Margall is engaged in forming a new Ministry, to be presented to the Cortes for ratification, which shall include the names of Señors Esteranes, Cola, and Navaretta.

It is believed that the Right will present today a resolution of censure against the President of the Council of Ministers, which the Left and Centre will unite to oppose, and will probably be able to defeat.

THE SITUATION AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, July 15.—The Government still finds it necessary to maintain a strong precautionary force in Barcelona, to nullify the efforts of Carlist emissaries to create disturbances, which may enable them to seize the city.

Arrests of Carlist agents and sympathisers continue.

A war ship has been sent to the harbor of Barcelona to co-operate with the troops of the garrison, if necessary.

A large number of families of well-to-do people in Andalusia are preparing to leave the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JUDICIAL REFORM—THE LORDS AS A COURT OF LAST RESORT—SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, July 15.—It is stated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 27th inst.

The Judicature bill abolishing the powers of the House of Lords, as the court of last appeal in certain cases, has passed in committee.

The weather to-day in this city and vicinity is bright and pleasant, but dispatches from several points in the interior announce the prevalence of rain-storms, with thunder and lightning.

Intelligence reaches here this morning of a disastrous accident on the Caledonian Railway line, by which two persons were killed outright and thirty injured, some of them fatally.

DENMARK.

ANOTHER ENGLISH PRINCE SEEKING A DANISH WIFE.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—It is reported that Prince Arthur, of England, is coming here to solicit the hand of the Princess Thyra.

GERMANY.

CHOLERA ABATING WHEREVER IT HAS PREVAILED.

LONDON, July 15.—Telegrams from various points on the Continent, where cholera has been prevalent, represent that the disease is everywhere abating. Dantzic, Breslau, and Munich are said now to be entirely free from it.

RUSSIA.

THE RINDERPEST AMONG THE HERDS.

BERLIN, July 15.—The rinderpest is so general and destructive among the herds of Russia, that the German authorities have deemed it necessary to prohibit all importation of cattle from Russian ports.

CUBA.

VOLUNTEER OPPOSITION TO THE REPUBLICAN REFORMS—PURSUIT OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, July 15.—The Colonels of several of the volunteer regiments are circulating a petition for signature among the officers and men of their commands to send to the authorities of Madrid in opposition to the Republican manifesto and the projected reforms in Cuba.

Several companies have refused to sign the petition, but the majority favor it. A very bitter feeling exists between the Conservatives and Republicans.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 15.—A Spanish man-of-war has arrived in this harbor. Her coming creates great alarm for the safety of the steamer Virginius.

The Spaniard threatens to take her, and Quesada declares he will blow her up, no matter at what sacrifice, rather than permit her to be captured. The United States Consul went last night at midnight, with some Cuban gentlemen resident here, to solicit the interference of the British Colonial authorities.

The excitement in this city growing out of the affair is very great. It is believed that an arrangement had been made by the commander of the Virginius to meet the released schooner Village Pride, with a cargo of arms from Port Antonio, on the open sea, near this harbor, the Governor of Jamaica having issued orders for the release of the schooner's cargo, which had been seized.

RACING IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 15.—Yesterday was the second day of the Decker Park Summer meeting. The first race was for the Hochelaga Produce stakes, $10 each, $200 added for horses bred in the province of Quebec, mile heats. Three started. The race was won by Donnybrook; best time, 1:53¼. The second race was for the Merchants' Plate, $500, with sweepstakes of $15 each, open to all, mile heats. Three started. The race was won by Vespucius in three straight heats. Time—1:52½, 1:54¾, 1:55; Scythian second. The third race was for the Albion Plate stakes, $25 each, $350 added, open to all, mile heats. Four started. The race was won by The Moor in 1:49¼ and 1:49; War Cry second, Sarah G. third. The next race will take place to-morrow.

THE HARVARD AND BROWN FRESHMEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—The Harvard and Brown Freshmen nines played the first of a series of match games this afternoon, on Hampden Park. The game was called at 4:30 o'clock, and lasted over three hours. Both nines played well for seven innings, the score standing 10 to 10. In the eighth inning, by strong batting on the part of the Harvards, and "muffing" on the part of the Browns, the Harvards made 9 runs to Browns 0; and in the next inning, 2 to 4, the score closing 21 to 14 in favor of the Harvard. The second game will be played Thursday morning, and if the Browns win, a third game will be played Friday. To-morrow the Boston and Athletic nines play on Hampden Park.

THE KLAMATH RESERVATION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE REGION —THE KLAMATH AND MODOC TREATY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, Tuesday, July 1, 1873.

The Klamath Reservation is about fifty miles square, bounded on the west by the shores of the great Klamath Lake, which lies under the very shadow of the Cascade range of mountains. Eastward it covers the best portion of the beautiful Sprague River Valley, and reaches northward to include the greater portion of the Klamath Marsh and all of Williamson River, which connects the marsh with Great Klamath Lake and receives the waters of Sprague River.

All the waters of the reservation are abundantly stocked with fish, and the low lands and marshes abound in the camas, apaw, and other roots and wokas, and other seeds, that furnish an abundant subsistence for the Indians. A great portion of the year the lake and streams are covered with water fowl, and all the year round the Indians are thus furnished in ample supply with fish or flesh for food. In addition to this the adjoining mountains abound with game; elk, bear, and deer, as well as birds. The Indians divide their time camping upon the streams, visiting the grounds where roots abound, hunting on the plains for antelope, or in the mountains for other game, and also gathering the fruits and berries that grow in profusion everywhere, wild plums, cherries, gooseberries, currants, and others.

It will be seen, then, that nature has been very bountiful in endowing this land with all that the Indian requires for his subsistence. Timber abounds on the low hills, and firewood is everywhere plentiful. The pasture lands on the Klamath Reservation cover about one-third of its surface. The whole surface will measure over a million and a half acres. The portion that is well grassed covers half a million acres, consisting of meadows as green as ever grew. Marshes that furnish coarse grass, rushes and tules that help the stock amid the drouths of Summer and the snows of Winter, and on the plains and lower hills the bunch-grass thrives and offers most excellent Summer pasture.

Mountains surround the Klamath Reservation in every direction. The great Cascade Range is on the west, heavily timbered, rising abruptly, and with ridges and spurs pointing eastward. Many of the ranges wear snow until Midsummer, and Mount Scott, on the north, perpetually. Mount Pitt, or McLoughlin, looks from the west. One of the great Cascade pinnacles, Mount Shasta, fully 100 miles to the south and west, looks over a depression in the mountains, always magnificent, however seen. On the south a range of hills separates the reservation from the land of the Modocs. A spur of the Cascades extends upon the north, and irregular ranges rise on the west that tend toward the Blue Mountains of Oregon.

This is all a volcanic region. The very soil of the valleys seems light and porous, and the plains turn to dust in the Summer-time. Riding over the prairie from there to Fort Klamath—as beautiful a drive of five miles as the world can show—a mountain amphitheatre, grassed and pleasantly wooded, with streams purer than crystal—surrounded by ranges, you see on the ground everywhere specimens of pumice stone that are as light as cork and float off as free upon the water. It is akin to ashes, and the soil right at the agency is a bed of volcanic ashes and pumice stone fifteen feet deep, with rich soil again below it as well as above it. The roads in the dry season seem to be a bed of ashes.

Once upon a time these Cascade Mountains to the west were in active eruption. All along the east of the Cascade Range, from the Columbia River to the Sacramento, the world has seen lava flows and felt showers of ashes, again and again, as the testimony of the rocks has abundantly proved. In no part of the range were those effects produced more vividly than in this great lake region. The prevailing winds from the south-west swept the ashes back on to these plains and hills. Those persons who have explored the Cascade Range opposite thus describe a region of exhausted craters many miles in extent—lava fields that are as rough as the lava beds of Tule Lake. Some of these places look as if a mountain like Shasta had melted away and left only its ragged foundation encasing a rough lava bed. One of these huge crater fields is west of Klamath, surrounded by twelve snow-peaks, and a great crater within. It seems as if Shasta could rise on that foundation, and these snow-points be twelve pillars at its base.

But the greatest, the most wonderful feature left to speak of—the eruptive forces of the past—lies forty miles north of the snowy cluster I have just referred to. It is the wonderful Crater Lake. In the very summit of the mountains, surrounded by peaks of great altitude, lies a lake eight by fifteen miles in extent. It was the site, no doubt, of an extinct volcano. Some immense mountain may have stood there and been dissolved by the fierce heats from the molten world, and the great eruptive power of the volcano may be estimated when we realize that the walls surrounding the lake are thousands of feet high, and only to be descended at a single point. Out in the lake rises a mountain island half a mile across and a thousand feet high, with a perfect crater at the top, showing that when the greater forces were exhausted, this volcanic chimney formed within the crater itself, and, gigantic as its forces were, they were like toy-work in comparison with the great volcano that went before. A boat was placed upon the lake, and visitors found this island to be all lava, and the path of its floor could be traced under the lake waters.

The altitude at Klamath Agency is 4,600 feet. The climate is necessarily too cold for the ordinary products of agriculture. Rye is the only grain that has proved reliable as a crop. Turnips, oats, carrots, and peas grow tolerably well, and there is no doubt that vegetables and cereals enough can be raised to furnish all the food the Indians need. Orchards would probably do well so far as apples and pears are concerned, and perhaps other fruit. It is a wonderful grazing country, and though the Winters are in a measure severe, stock manages to live without any extraordinary attention. We have had severe frosts here within a week, and they may come at any time in the Summer, but the Winters are not as severe as might be expected under these circumstances.

In 1864 the first treaty was made with the Klamaths, Modocs, and Yahooskin band of Snakes. Before that time Fort Klamath had been established and a strong military force kept there. Commissioners were appointed by the Government to negotiate with the above-named tribes, and in October of that year Superintendent J. W. P. Huntington, of Oregon, sent out runners to summon the different bands to a great talk. Old settlers were sent on this mission, and some well-known Indians were employed, and about the first days of that month they commenced to assemble at a beautiful pine grove in Wood River Valley, between Fort Klamath and the present agency. It was a great task for the Modoc nation to emigrate bodily such a distance, but the bands all came. Old, young, and middle aged, there was scarcely one missing, and the same way with the Yahooskin band of Snakes. The Klamaths were at home, and the bands were easily assembled.

Government shrewdly provides means for feasting when it wishes to make an Indian treaty. Beef and flour were provided in abundance, and it is probable that the wild ones many of them ate bread for the first time. The assemblage exceeded 2,000, and the council grove was made picturesque with the clustered camps improvised for the occasion, wigwams of boughs or of mats, as circumstances would permit. The assemblage represented all parts of the country. They not only treated for the sale of their lands, but exchanged commodities among each other. They sang their peculiar songs and danced their national dances, and sometimes they formed an immense circle, and all united in some Indian dance or performance they could enjoy in unison. It was a time when tribal pride had to be sustained, and was sustained by every adventitious aid that circumstances would permit them to employ. Modocs rivaled the skill and the elaborate ornaments of the Klamath, and the small band of Yahooskins made the best show they possibly could. Treaty-making is not difficult when it consists of indefinite promises and unlimited grub on the one hand, and untutored credulity and immense appetite on the other. The Indians ate and talked and sang and danced the time away, and no doubt endeavored to make the best trade possible; but mills and schools were Greek to them, and they only know that they were to confine themselves to reservation bounds, be made over into white men and women, and be well paid besides.

The chiefs and orators of the tribes had full scope for their powers, and among these Old Sconches was a notable talker. He said he would live and die by what he said that day. He proudly enough alluded to his eight years' warfare against the whites, and modestly told of his own personal prowess, but pledged himself that his hand should never be extended again in aught but peaceful greeting. He did not tell how he once found a party of prospectors, many years ago, sleeping on the shores of Tule Lake, and how, just to show his people what a brave could do, he crept, in alone and stabbed six of them to the heart with his own hand, and the seventh was chased down and killed by the squaws. Such a bloody-minded old Modoc was Old Chief Sconches, yet there he was to treat for peace and make pledges of loyalty; and the most strange matter of all is that he has kept those pledges inviolate ever since.

The treaty conference was a season of festivity, and ended with great rejoicing. Close to the council grove on the west runs a pine-clad ridge that overlooks Wood River Valley. When the treaty was made the Indians went along this mountain-side and gathered all the dead wood they could find—dead junipers, cedars, and pine—and knocked off the dead limbs on the trees and so accumulated much dry fuel, which they piled in heaps on the mountain-side, and when the evening came, before they were to separate and return to their homes, these fires were kindled for miles, and their ruddy glow lit up the valley ten miles wide, and sent a glare over the foot hills and steep ridges of the Cascade Mountains on the other side. In the valley below, the tribes met in dances. As many as 800 of the Indians joined hands in a great circle, and the music of all the medicine drums was joined to a grand hunting chorus that arose from every voice.

The Yahooskins made their home at Yainax, on the reservation bordering their own country. The Klamaths were at home, as the reservation included their country. The Modocs, most of them, returned to their own land until the treaty should be ratified by the Senate and become operative. Old Chief Sconches accepted the treaty in good faith, and immediately took up his residence with about one-fourth of the Modoc nation in Link River, with the Link River band of Klamaths. The Indian Department and the military between them furnished subsistence for those who immediately complied with the terms of the treaty. It was three years before the treaty was ratified, and when Mr. Lindsay Applegate took charge of the reservation in 1865, the Modocs were allotted the land on the lake shore, below Williamson River, just above the rocky hill point known yet as Modoc Point.

After three years of patient waiting—during which Capt. Jack had begun to pretend that he supposed the whites had forgotten all about the treaty, and stoutly asserted that he had, and with very plausible effect asserted that it was void because left unfilled so long, the Senate of the United States found time to ratify it, some astute Senator finding it necessary to show his profound wisdom by offering trivial amendments of a merely verbal nature. After that was accepted by the chiefs of the several bands the treaty became operative, and the Indians received their annuities, and buildings were erected. Congress was niggardly about passing the appropriations necessary to carry out our treaty promises, and it is not too much to say that the United States has been guilty of as much neglect of obligations as Capt. Jack and his band. Had the treaty been ratified by the next Congress without these needless verbal alterations, and the appropriations immediately made to enable the Indian Department to carry out the obligations of the Government, there is no reason to doubt that the whole Modoc tribe would have been residing here peacefully to-day.

When Mr. Applegate came, he called on the Modocs to come here, but the treaty was not ratified, and there was no obligation on their part to do so. The Indians who came were subsisted, and some fared well enough, with the additional supplies they gathered themselves. Perhaps the Modoc war will serve as a lesson, and teach us that there are always two sides to a bargain, and that the Indians not only have just claims to be considered, but even a small band of them may be able to make an incredible amount of trouble if not so considered.

At the present time there are on the reservation over 700 Klamaths, 100 Modocs, 100 Yahooskin Snakes, and over 200 of Ocheko's band of Pi Utes, who are designated to be transferred to the Malheur Reservation, when that shall be organized. The Klamaths mostly reside on the east and north of the waters of the Great Klamath Lake, and on Williamson River, that flows into it. The Modocs, Snakes, and Pi Utes occupy the beautiful valley of Yainax and Sprague River, and all their intercourse is of the most harmonious nature. Many of these Indians have small farms, and some of them have comfortable frame houses. The majority of them are anxious to make improvement in agriculture, and they appear to be a most tractable and peaceable race. Their own little difficulties are generally settled by their chiefs; when dissatisfied they sometimes appeal to the agent. They are undoubtedly a happy people, who live well with what the Government furnishes, and what they can readily obtain themselves. They are generally well-clad in civilized attire. In many respects their old customs have given way to the more civilized ways of white men. Polygamy and slavery are abolished, except in cases of old men who have lived a long time with more than one wife, and raised families by them.

This is a great country for fur-bearing animals, and they hunt and trap, and so accumulate skins and furs, which purchase many things to make them comfortable. It is claimed by Indian philanthropists who study the situation of the tribes, and think they know how to raise them up and enable them to share civilization with us, that they must be made to give up their wandering lives and settle down to regular work. These Klamaths live on roots and seeds, fruits and berries, that are nutritious and give them ample subsistence. Yesterday I saw clean-looking tents pitched under the cottonwood wood and pine groves between here and the fort. This life in the green-wood and on the green sward is pleasant and healthful, and certainly is cleanly. To-day the camps are removed to some other romantic place where they have to gather supplies. They lead such a life as the ancient patriarchs led, only that they lack the flocks and herds; those they must have in due time. In time they may acquire a taste for other food and be able to raise it themselves, and that must be a work of time, for the habits and customs of all the past bind them, and their elevation and emancipation must be slow and gradual. Elevation and emancipation are civilized terms, and are fashionable ones, but what place is there on the earth for this simple-minded race? What sphere is there for them to fill in the civilized arena? Has all the experience of the past shewn that they have ever risen to take their places as an active, progressive, civilized people? Our duty is to work for their advancement; to do all that is possible to make them workers with us in the world; but it seems, after many trials, as if there was no place within the reach of civilization where the Indian can find a home. Perhaps the best thing we can do with the Klamaths is not to forbid their wandering pursuit of a living, but to aid them as much as possible to learn the value of education, of agriculture, and the mechanic arts, and not to press the matter too strongly for the present.

At the present time the Indians possess little stock except their ponies. Some of those who have been employed at the agency have a few cows, and the rest would be glad to have them. Agriculture has not yet proved successful here, though, no doubt, grains, fruits, and vegetables can be found that will do well here and prove an ample means of subsistence. This is a splendid grazing country, and the grasses on the Klamath Reservation would support 15,000 head of cattle and horses. The Indians own 800 horses, 100 head of cattle, and over nine-tenths of the land is unused. There are natural meadows where thousands of tons of hay can be cut, and it is safe to say that the means of creating great wealth remains idle here. These Indians are anxious to become owners of stock, and this is a region where white men, in portions of the country that bear no comparison with the Klamath Reservation, become rich in the stock business. I would especially urge the necessity of overstepping the treaty obligations, if necessary, and expending the $1,000 for cattle and perhaps sheep, to be divided among the Indian families. Then they could acquire wealth by the increase, could use milk and make butter, and have an additional inducement to establish permanent homes. Give the Indians—that is, if all the talk about elevating them is not maudlin—give them some start with stock and sheep, so that they can have cattle and wool to sell, and they can then become independent and have the means to buy what food they cannot raise. They express the greatest anxiety to acquire stock, and it seems the surest way to make them independent of their old nomadic habits.

A good saw-mill, with circular saw and first-class machinery, has been in operation three years, and has furnished lumber for improvements at the agency, the fort, and many Indian houses, as well as for settlers in the Link River and Lost River country. The Indians have the use of the mill, and sell all the lumber, save what is used about the agency. Teams are furnished to haul the logs, and Indians, who are good teamsters, are employed by the agency. A head sawyer is maintained, and the Indians assist him. They derive a considerable revenue from the sale of lumber, and some of them are very industrious. Last year the mill sawed 250,000 feet, which was all the lumber furnished by the Indians. A grist-mill is being completed, and will be running this Fall. The agency buildings are rough and inexpensive, but comfortable. A blacksmith shop is maintained here and also a wagon-shop. The Indian employes are capable and industrious, and speak English tolerably well. The Chinook jargon furnishes an easy medium of intercourse between Indians and whites. Farming operations are carried on as extensively as possible. The agency has about ninety acres sown to rye, and the Indians have some also. There are fifty acres sowed to turnips. There are 4,000 acres under fence on the reservation, and another thousand will be fenced this Summer.

Mr. L. S. Dyar, the present agent, represents the "President's policy" as a nominee of the Methodists. He is conscientiously engaged in the discharge of his duty, and anxious to accomplish all that can be done for the Indians. The work is slow and tedious, and almost discouraging, for the reason that there are so little funds at hand to use in measures that would aid their advancement. It is not possible to make schools successful while the Indians follow their nomadic life unless the scholars are boarders and remain permanently at the school. He hopes to construct suitable buildings soon and establish a school on the manual-labor plan, the only one that can promise success. With the efforts heretofore made some advancement is perceptible, and with a manual-labor school much may be done to improve the Indians. By educating a few at a time the foundation may be laid for great future good.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

Hon. Auguste Visschers, Brussels:

DEAR SIR: You are fully advised of the wish and effort of the friends of peace in Europe and America to convene a senate of jurists, well-known to the world for their learning and experience, for the purpose of elaborating an international code, as a permanent provision and basis for the adjustment of difficulties between nations at the bar of reason, justice, and equity, instead of the arbitrament of war. No one can remember with more satisfaction than yourself that the elaboration of such a code, and the creation of a high court of nations to apply it to the solution of serious questions arising between them, was one of the three measures advocated and adopted at the first Peace Congress ever held on the Continent of Europe, in 1848, and over which you had the illustrious and eternal honor to preside with a dignity, ability, and perception of its importance which all its surviving members will ever remember with great interest. At that congress, and at all that have followed it, you were aware that an international code and a high court of nations were regarded as the culminating and decisive measures for organizing permanent and universal peace. This great proposition, then and there developed under your presidency, you must rejoice equally with us to see has so impressed itself upon the best-thinking minds of Europe and America that the most eminent men in Christendom are willing and ready to coöperate in realizing this great consummation of reason, justice, and humanity. The place of meeting for such a senate of jurists is the first question to be decided. We had hoped that the honor of the *locale* would be accorded to the United States, where the initiation or partial inception of an international code was provided in the Washington Treaty and the Court of Arbitration it created. But, on personal consultation with eminent jurists and statesmen in Europe, we have found that it would be more onerous and difficult for them to meet at New-York or Boston than it would be for our three or four members of the senate to meet them at some European capital. Several of them in advance have suggested Belgium as the most fitting country for the meeting. And we fully concur in this opinion. As the measure which the senate is to elaborate was first proposed and pressed upon the Governments and people formally at the Peace Congress at Brussels, and as it is to some degree the offspring of that congress, it seems to us most fitting that this great consummation should be perfected in your beautiful city. We believe that no one could better perceive and enjoy such a happy coincidence than yourself, who sustain such a paternal relation to the measure as President of the congress that first commended it to the consideration of the world. All the surviving members of that congress, especially, would be profoundly gratified if you would obtain the same generous and hearty welcome to this proposed senate meeting to consummate the great work inaugurated under your presidency in 1848.

The senate of jurists which it is proposed to convene will probably not number more than thirty of the most eminent publicists and writers on international law in Christendom, perhaps three from each of the principal nations. Thus a hall of quite moderate dimensions would suffice for their sessions. In order to save time, which would otherwise be lost in correspondence, we propose that three or four of our most eminent publicists, such as President Woolsey, David Dudley Field, and Beach Lawrence, should sign and send a letter of invitation to thirty or forty of the most eminent publicists in Europe, asking them to meet the American delegation at Brussels, if your city should be willing to receive them. Both of us and a few other friends of the cause would propose to be at Brussels a few weeks before the assembling of the senate to assist in the preparations.

Now will you kindly confer with the proper authorities or parties in Brussels, and communicate to us, as soon as convenient, your answer to this proposition? For we wish to fix the locale of the meeting before inviting the attendance of the publicists who, we hope, will constitute the senate.

Awaiting your response, in the hope that it will be favorable to our solicitation, we remain, with profound respect, yours truly,

JAMES B. MILES,
ELIHU BURRITT,
Secretaries of the International Code Committee of America.

BOSTON, Mass., U. S., May 26, 1873.

M. VISSCHERS' REPLY.

(Translation.)

BRUSSELS, June 6, 1873.

DEAR AND HONORED SIRS: I have received your important communication of the past month. I feel deeply, and all the world will appreciate, the honor which the International Code Committee has done to Belgium in choosing its capital as the seat for the projected reunion of eminent publicists and statesmen for the preparation of a code of international law.

Without losing time, I put myself in communication with our Burgomaster, who at once put at your disposal the halls of our ancient and venerable Hôtel de Ville. I also visited our principal Ministers of State, and in particular our Minister of Justice, who has charged me to express to you his entire sympathy with the work you have in view, and which is a movement that will elicit the admiration of posterity.

I have also written to M. Lavelye and Rolin Jacquemyns. I have seen here several of our friends. In conformity with your wishes a Committee of Preparation will be formed which will meet at my house. I will follow all your instructions and take into consideration all the points indicated in your letter of the 20th of May. My services are at your disposal; nevertheless I have no longer the vigor of the President of the Congress of 1848. I feel very much honored by your communication, and the mandate you have confided to me, and I present my respects to all the members of your honorable body. I send a special remembrance to Elihu Burritt, and beg the two honorable Secretaries to accept the expression of my affectionate and sincerely devoted sentiments. AUGUSTE VISSCHERS.

To James B. Miles and Elihu Burrit, Secretaries of the American International Code Committee.

THE SKINNER FIRE ESCAPE.

A large concourse of persons gathered in the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon, to witness the working of the Skinner Hook and Ladder Truck, Fire Escape, and Hose Elevator combination. The President and a number of the staff of the City Fire Department, the Chief Engineers of Washington, Baltimore, Troy, Albany, Hartford, Worcester, New-Haven, Orange, Springfield, and other cities were present. The truck is similar in form to that now in use by the Fire Department. The ladder is in three sections, which "telescope" into each other, and are elevated by means of a crank, the sections being projected from beneath by a reverse movement of the crank. They are strengthened with brass and the adjustment is directed by steel and hempen ropes. As the ladders are elevated, the fore wheels of the truck are drawn close to the hind wheels, and two large walking-beams or arms sustain the escape at any angle. The first experiment consisted of hoisting the escape, which was rapidly effected by four men working the crank. These men ascended to the top, and tested the strength of the ladder when self-supporting. It was next shortened and a hose run up and directed from beneath. A full stream was put on, and another hose was added, and the two were worked with ease from below. The ladder bore all the tests to which it was subjected, and seemed to meet the approval of those most competent to judge of its capability.

M'DONNELL ADMITTED TO BAIL.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Daniels fixed the bail of James McDonnell, indicted with others for the murder of Jacob Young, at $10,000. The case, as presented to the Court, showed that the only evidence of McDonnell's guilt was a thoughtless remark in reference to parties engaged in what appeared to be a trivial dispute, but which afterward ended seriously between other parties engaged in it; that he was a well-behaved, industrious man, and took no active part in the quarrel. In reply to inquiry of counsel, Judge Daniels said property-holders outside of the County would be acceptable, if otherwise responsible.

BRAZILIAN NEWS.

ULTRAMONTANISM AND FREEMASONRY.

THE MASONS VICTORIOUS—RIO BRANCO'S DEFENSE—THE RIVER PLATE—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Thursday, June 5, 1873.

That the Ultramontanes in Brazil have suffered a decided check, and the Freemasons won a splendid victory, seem now to be all but assured facts. The contest began a year ago, with the Bishop of Rio, who excommunicated a priest for acting as orator at a Masonic rejoicing over the passage of the Emancipation Bill. It may be said to have ended yesterday, at the conference of the Council of State, which met in full assembly, and whose session lasted from 7 o'clock in the evening till 2:30 in the morning.

THE COUNCIL'S WORK.

The precise question discussed at this conference was the appeal to the Crown made by one of the brotherhoods or religious orders of Pernambuco, which had been interdicted by the bishop of that diocese, upon its refusal to expel those of its members who were Freemasons. The exact character of the decision reached by the council, after so long a discussion, is of course, not yet known, since the session was a secret one; but it will shortly be published, and in the meantime, as the individual opinions of a large majority of the counsellors are already known to be against the ultramontanes, it is safe to say that the appeal has been sustained. The *Reforma* remarks: "It has been finally decided to call the Bishops to order." Beyond question this decision, whatever it is, reflects the spirit of the address recently delivered in the Senate by the Viscount of Rio Branco. He had been sharply attacked on all sides and forced at last to speak. Candido Mendes de Almeida, who, it is said, would certainly be the chief of the inquisition, should that institution be once more established among us, had charged him with a want of fealty to the State religion, of which, as head of the Government, he ought rather to have been "a bright and shining light," while Zacharias, his bitterest political antagonist, urged, with great apparent force, that he ought immediately to resign the post of Prime Minister, since, being a Freemason himself, it was not possible that the decision of the question, so long as he remained at the head of the Government, would be other than ex parte. It was under these circumstances that Rio Branco arose in the Senate to defend the Freemasons of Brazil, and make some statement of the views and intentions of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

After combating and most successfully refuting the idea that the Government could not give other than an ex-parte decision in the matter in dispute, so long as he, himself a Freemason, was at the head of the Ministry, Rio Branco spoke in the following manner:

"The question presented to the Brazilian Government for decision was not whether the order of Freemasonry in Brazil was, or was not, anti-religious, nor whether it can or cannot exist in view of the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The point to be decided by the Government was whether the Reverend Prelate of Pernambuco could properly and legally commit the acts he had already committed in relation to the various religious brotherhoods of that capital as well as certain of their members. Another point to be decided is, whether the Papal Bulls which have been from time to time issued from the Holy See against Freemasons, are to be considered as having the binding force of law in Brazil, which binding force they cannot have without first receiving the '*placet*,' or approval of the civil power. These are simple questions of law, and to decide them it is not necessary to enter into any appreciation of the character and objects of Freemasonry. It is not true," continued the Prime Minister, "that I have been the cause, even though innocently, of the events which have resulted from this question, raised by certain prelates with Freemasonry. I have said, on a previous occasion, that this society has existed and been tolerated in Brazil for many years. If it did not have a legal existence, at least our prelates never understood that they could hurl against it the anathemas which has fallen upon Freemasonry in Europe. The question of the excommunication of the priest, Almeida Martino, had already passed by; and the act of the reverend Bishop of Rio de Janeiro had taken effect and was respected, even though its justice is still questioned. As for the discussion carried on in the Press, no one can be held responsible for that. The present question is not, therefore, the result of the public rejoicing among the Masons of Rio over the passage of the Emancipation bill of 1871. Mr. President," he proceeded, "the chief censure brought against Brazilian Masonry is that, being a benevolent association, its acts are shrouded in mystery, and it works with closed doors. Very well. It was exactly when the society opened all its doors, and showed that there was nothing which could alarm or be condemned—it was from that moment that those ideas began to circulate which gave birth to the present question. Certain Masonic lodges have even asked the Minister of the Empire's approval of their statutes as benevolent societies. It is then when Masonry throws open its doors and shows that no satanic mysteries exist; it is when there is no longer any secret regarding the work done by this association that its foes rise to condemn it, not on account of what it has done, but what it can do, not only against religion, but against the throne. If the enemies of this society would take the trouble to inform themselves as to what Masonry is in Brazil, they would see that enrolled among its Grand Masters, are the names of Don Pedro I., the founder of our empire, and José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, one of the patriarchs of our independence. Our enemies have no reason for speaking so disdainfully and with so much aversion, and if not aversion, with so much suspicion, of Freemasonry in Brazil. It has been a pacific corporation from the beginning, always respectful toward religion and very useful to society. If, now, they wish to persecute it, if they wish to proscribe it, in the name of religion, when its existence and ends are purely civil, and it never occupies itself with the affairs either of Church or State, then, yes—it is possible it may change its character, and even become dangerous. It will not be under my direction, because I have confidence that the right will triumph by legal means. It is not true that I was ambitious to secure the position (of Grand Master) tendered me by the Masons of Brazil. On the contrary, gratitude alone, which I owe to so many worthy citizens, carried me to that position; and tranquil as my conscience is, knowing, as I do, the injustice of what is alleged against the great majority of these corporations, no consideration whatever can induce me to abandon those who have honored me with their confidence and friendship, simply because some men are trying to excite against them the public animadversion. No, at such a time I will accompany and sustain my friends, among whom are many good Catholics and worthy citizens, and give them the benefit of my counsel and judgment."

Such was the spirited defense of his brother Masons, delivered by the Prime Minister in the Senate on the 21st ult.—a defense which has won for him the implacable hatred of the Ultramontanes, the unanimous support of the Masons, and a new lease of power.

THE DECISION.

In the light of these declarations, it may be easily believed that the decision taken at the conference of the Council of State, yesterday, is anything but favorable to the Bishop of Pernambuco, who, at last accounts, seemed still to be most obstinately, though courageously, persisting in his old course of interdicting the religious orders of his diocese, and hurling his ecclesiastical thunderbolts right and left, in the most reckless manner. Bishop Vidal is a young man, twenty-eight years of age, and full of zeal for the "Syllabus." Educated at Rome, a Capuchin, he has the true Ultramontane spirit. When reminded of the fact that the bulls of excommunication which he sought to send forth had not received the "placet" from the civil power in Brazil, he exclaimed: "I know no civil authority in Brazil. I recognize no authority except that of the Council of Trent and Rome."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The yellow fever continues to linger in Rio, though the number of fatal cases have been reduced to four or five per diem.... The United States vessel of war Ticonderoga came into port a few days since, and the arrival of the Lancaster from the South is hourly expected. At last accounts, Rear Admiral Taylor, with officers and crew on board of the flag-ship, were enjoying good health, and the late cruise had been an unusually favorable one, considering the sickly condition of the ports visited.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The news from the River Plate continues to be of an exciting character. The very latest intelligence from Entre Rios no longer permits any doubt as to the serious character of the revolution which has broken out in that province and which seems to be daily gaining ground. According to the *Naçao*, of Buenos Ayres, the forces of Jordan were advancing rapidly upon the City of Paraná, resolved to capture it at all hazards; and the *Nacional* had gone so far as to say that Government authority could only be exercised at those points occupied by the troops, while private correspondents affirmed that the entire population of Entre Rios was in sympathy with Lopez Jordan, the journals of Rosario report the formation of a rebel party in the Province of Santa Fé. Its strength was not yet well known, nor the name of its chief. In the Province of Corrientes there had also been a great agitation and a *pronunciamiento*, in favor of Lopez Jordan, was daily looked for. In view of the gravity of the situation in Entre Rios, the Argentine Government was making extraordinary efforts. It had asked and obtained from the National Congress authority to mobilise, in case of necessity, 20,000 National Guards, to be taken from all the provinces, as well as an approval of its decrees of the 3d of May last, authorising an intervention in the affairs of the Province of Entre Rios, and declaring that province in a state of siege, as well as the Provinces of Santa Fé and Corrientes. As a complementary measure to those decrees, the Government was also authorized to spend the sums of money which might be judged necessary while the war and intervention should last.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The monetary crisis still continues in Buenos Ayres, and the Government, among other measures proposed to the Legislature, has ordered that bills of exchange at ninety days, should be received in payment of Customs duties.

PARAGUAY.

The news from Paraguay continues to be anything but satisfactory. The rebel forces, under Cabellero, had beaten and completely destroyed those of the Government, under Escato, who appears to have fallen into an ambush. The receipt of this news caused great excitement in Asumption, and the Minister of the Empire, Dr. Fereira, is reported to have resigned his post to go and place himself at the head of the troops. The *Esperanza*, a journal of Goya, (province of Entre Rios,) announces, as a very serious affair, that the forces of the Paraguayan Government, on the Upper Paraná, had fired upon the Argentine steamer Misionero, stopping her on suspicion of carrying contraband of war to the rebels. The periodicals of Buenos Ayres simply reprint the notice.

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

Some disquiet had been caused in Chili by the news of the sailing of the Argentine steamer General Brown for the Straits of Magellan, with the supposed object of occupying the territory there, in dispute between these two republics. The Chilian Press, at last accounts, were warmly discussing the question.

TIRADENTES.

THE INDIANS.

CONFERENCE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS WITH THE BANDS OF SPOTTED TAIL AND RED CLOUD.

The following is the official report of the commanding officer at Fort Laramie to Gen. Ord, relative to the recent conference with the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency:

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., June 27, 1873.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.:

GENERAL: Your letter of instructions, dated June 19, directing me to call the attention of Special Indian Commissioners to the frequent raids of Indians from the Red Cloud Agency, south of the North Platte River, received on the 25th inst.

Mr. Brunot arrived at this post on the evening of the 8th inst., and at his request accompanied him to the Red Cloud Agency next morning, where we found the other members of the commission, Messrs. Kimball and Alvord, who had preceded Mr. Brunot about a week. Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, who was added to the commission, also arrived with Mr. Brunot.

There were not many Indians present, only Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes being represented.

The Commissioners honored me with the request to be present and express my opinions freely while they discussed the best mode of proceeding to carry out their instructions, which were, "if possible to obtain a modification of the sixteenth article of the treaty of 1868, by which the Indians should relinquish, first, their right to hunt in Nebraska and the Republican country; second, to cede their right, in addition to their hunting privileges, to all the territory outside of their reservation, and permit the unmolested occupation of the country known as the Powder River country, east of the Big Horn Mountains; third, for the removal of the Red Cloud Agency to some point within the limits of the reservation set apart by the Treaty of 1868."

These being the principal objects of the commission under their instructions, it was my opinion that the first proposition could be safely approached, as none but Spotted Tail's band and part of Red Cloud's people (Little Wound's band) had any desire to go to the Republican country; but the second proposition was hazardous in the extreme, and that we had better prepare for a general outbreak before the proposal was made. None of the Northern Indians who occupy that country being present, the commission concluded to be governed by what the Indians should say in council next day.

The council met on the 20th, and after mutual expression of good feeling, they (the Indians) were invited to speak, when each of the speakers commenced by asking that they be permitted to go to the Republican country unmolested whenever they choose, from Plum Creek to Cheyenne, to which the Commissioners replied that they (the Indians) had better give up their hunting on the Republican; as it was settling very rapidly with whites, they might get into trouble. Finding the Indians disposed to insist upon their rights to hunt, the replies of the Commissioners were advisory. For the same reason the second subject for consideration was not alluded to at all by the Commissioners. Upon the subject of the removal of the agency, the Indians were unanimous in their declaration not to move until they were supplied with arms and ammunition, when the council broke up without any results. The Indians, however, were informed that if they should change their minds during the night, and conclude to locate their agency as desired, the Commissioners would hear what they had to say next morning, 21st inst., when the principal men of Red Cloud's people (including Red Cloud) called upon the Commissioners and said that they had made up their minds to consent to the removal of the agency to the head waters of White River, provided they were furnished with guns and ammunition; also corn, rice, and salaratus, saying also the previous day was very windy, and that they did not talk straight. They evidently manifested a better feeling. The Commissioners replied that after their agency was established on White River, they, the Commissioners, would use their influence to procure what they asked for, but would not promise them certainly that they would get them, to which the Indians assented, and it was agreed that the agency should be moved as soon as possible.

The Indians generally seem well-disposed, and promise to take measures to prevent the recurrence of bad feeling at the agency, and to protect it.

As above remarked, none of the Northern Indians were present, although invited, and it is possible that there will be considerable opposition on their part to the removal of the agency to White River.

It is very evident that the Indians will not relinquish their right to hunt or cede the territory outside of their reservation, without a serious struggle, for which the Government should be fully prepared, if they are required to do so now, or soon.

The Commissioners also had a letter requesting them to use their influence with the Indians to give up the Black Hills within the limits of their reservation, the only portion worth anything to them, and nothing short of their annihilation will get it from them.

Except the removal of the agency, if accomplished, the mission may be considered a failure.

It is probable a delegation of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, together with a few Sioux, will, at their request, be permitted to go to Washington soon. They—the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—desire to have a separate agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. SMITH,
Colonel Fourteenth Infantry.

IF HE HAD BUT A THOUSAND.

A Georgia paper, the Atlanta *Herald*, advises a man who has $1,000 to establish a hennery near that city, and depicts his glorious prospect thus, affording a most remarkable instance of counting one's chickens before the eggs are even laid: "With $300 he can purchase 1,000 good hens; an additional $50 will buy him 100 cocks. Let him then rent a good piece of grassy land near the city, and expend $40 in fixing up chicken coops, nests and fencings. If he can then with the balance of his money purchase a cheap horse and a second-hand wagon, he is ready for business. His hens will furnish him at a low estimate an average of 600 eggs a day the year round, though, for certain purposes, let us say, fifty dozen per day. He can secure steady sale for them at an average of 17 cents per dozen, or $8 50 per day, or, in round figures, $3,000 a year. The food of these fowls may be liberally put at $250 per annum, and, with the little garden patch, which should be cultivated, the bee-hives, which should fringe the house, the cow, that should be carefully attended to, the man and his family could easily live on $1,000 a year. Putting his rent at $200 cash per annum, one would have profits of $1,500—quite a handsome thing. 'The man with a thousand dollars,' is really affluent, if he only knew it."

ANOTHER DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE.

Two poisoning cases occurred in Stanford, Boyle County, Ky., last week, which were seemingly caused by the carelessness of some wholesale druggist. The particulars are given by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Saturday, as follows: "Dr. George McRoberts, not feeling well after riding all night visiting patients, went early Wednesday morning to a drug-store in that village and took a dose from a bottle marked 'quinine' standing on a shelf. He then went to his brother's house to breakfast, but was taken violently sick on arriving at the house. He asked for an emetic, and shortly after taking it he died. The physician who was with him thought he died of neuralgia of the heart, as he was in delicate health. The next day, while the funeral was passing out of town, William Embry, a boy of about eight years of age, died suddenly, after taking some quinine out of the bottle from which Dr. McRoberts procured his dose. This was the last bottle of quinine remaining in the store. The death of young Embry excited the suspicions of the friends of Dr. McRoberts as to the cause of his death. Mr. Oliver McRoberts sent to Louisville, by Drs. Bailey and Payton, the bottle and one of the powders given to Embry, that the drug may be analyzed by some chemist of this city. Quinine and strychnine resemble each other in appearance and taste, and it is thought that the latter drug was put into the quinine bottle by mistake for the former by the druggists who sold the bottle. Dr. McRoberts was a bachelor about forty years of age. He had a large number of friends in and about Stanford, where he has been practicing for twenty years.'

SMUGGLING IN VERMONT.

The Boston *Journal* has the following account of the recent smuggling operation in Vermont:

"Some two months since Col. Frank E. Howe, Government agent for New-York, was advised that smuggling was being quite extensively carried on from Montreal, and five weeks ago sent to that point a special agent of the Treasury Department to look into affairs, and, if need be, to work up the case. Taking with him a sturdy Vermonter, who proved the right man for the right place, our New-York special agent entered the Province, professedly for the purpose of purchasing heavy dray horses. The kind wanted were difficult to find, and a good deal of time was occupied in looking for them, during which we may suppose something was learned of the import tax on horses, as well as something more of the chances of slipping over the line without paying duty. They also made inquiries about the prices of lumber, and the probable expenses for getting it over with or without paying the required tax. Then they managed by mixing continually with people to see some things, and to learn some other things.

Meantime they made the acquaintance of Jones, Smith & Co. in one part of the city, and Smith Jones & Co. in another. Both these firms have a tolerably familiar New England acquaintance, and it was developed that both had about the same facilities for getting their sales to the south side of the line duty free. One of them, it was ascertained, had sold by samples, fabrics for ladies' and gents' wear, quite extensively in Boston, Springfield, Pawtucket, New York and elsewhere. Orders for suits, too, had been taken to a large amount. In fact, transactions seemed quite as active between the Yankee purchaser and the Canadian vendor as if trade were unrestrained. It was developed, no matter how, that one firm had disposed of six thousand dollars' worth of goods, to be delivered between the first of May and the end of June; and one consignment to the value of nine hundred dollars was seen in the store, packed and marked for shipment to parties in Springfield, Mass.

Hereupon our purchasers of horses, lumber, &c., cut short their operating in Montreal and made haste for Springfield. Passing the Custom-house at St. Albans, they submitted to the annoyance of having their baggage overhauled with about the same grace as other men; but the vexation over they were permitted to proceed. They had to wait at Springfield about a week before the arrival of the expected parcel, but it came at length—to be seized, of course.

This much accomplished, the detectives feel that a strong point had been gained, for as the goods were received by express, it was judged that they had but to trace them to the shipping office and so reach the consignor, who, in all probability, would prove to be one of the agents in this anti-impost organization. The goods were traced to Bellows Falls, and then to Montpelier, where they were consigned, but the consignor's name could not be given. But from knowledge previously gained concerning certain parties at this latter place, the detectives thought best to remain here, and await results. Their operations were so quietly conducted that it was hardly known at the hotel that two such gentlemen were in town—much less was the nature of their errand understood. Their suspicions concerning the Montpelier parties became so strong that on Monday last they caused Mark French and W. L. Washburn to be arrested for smuggling. The arrest proved to be the right thing. On French were found letters from Montreal parties advising him of the shipment of goods, and giving directions about them, bills and other records of transactions between them; and Washburn, though not now in the business, gave valuable information concerning former operations. Both were examined before United States Commissioner C. J. Gleason, Esq., and French was held in the sum of $1,500, and Washburn in the sum of $1,000, to appear for trial. Washburn readily obtained bail; French did not, and is now in the Washington County Jail. His trial will take place at Windsor the latter part of the present month.

From the papers seized, as well as from the disclosures made by the parties arrested, information of much importance was obtained. The operations of the smugglers are found to be very systematic and their organization complete. French has been one of the active men in the party—not probably because he is a worse man than others of the ring, but a bolder man. Other men in large numbers and moving in respectable society in each of the places above named, are bound to have a larger interest in the success of operations than he.

These goods have generally reached the States by one and the same route. They have come from Montreal by railroad to Bolton, the second township from the line, opposite to Troy. There they were received and brought by team through the town of Bolton to the south side of the line, by an obscure way, in the town of Troy. The course from there has usually been through the towns of Jay, Lowell and Eden to Hyde Park. From there they have been taken sometimes through Stowe to Waterbury station, and at others via Morristown, Elmore and Worcester to Montpelier. The work of getting them past the lines, it is said, has usually been performed by a resident of Bolton.

Of the extent of these contraband operations no one can speak advisedly. One house engaged to deliver $6,000 worth in the months of May and June. Other houses may have operated as largely. Certain it is that two other consignments have been made at Montpelier—both to Boston parties—and one at Waterbury, apparently quite as important as the one of $900 value which was seized at Springfield. A quantity of goods, some $600 worth, was found at French's room at the time of his arrest. The invoices of those forwarded and to go forward embrace standard and fancy goods of many varieties—silks, laces, kid gloves, umbrellas, broadcloths, and ladies' and gents' suits.

For how long a time these operations have been going on it cannot be stated, but probably to some extent for years; and that the business was largely on the increase there is no doubt. The business of the line was thoroughly organized. Their men were all tested and could be relied upon. The documents captured show a strict regard to system in all their business, even to the smaller details. Without question, transactions of a much broader character were in anticipation. The unearthing which has so successfully been made is therefore most timely. For planning and executing so well the work which has been done, a proper measure of commendation should be accorded to Col. Howe and his efficient assistants."

ANOTHER SAD TIGER STORY.

A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Akola on June 1, says: "There was a very sad occurrence a few days back. The Patel of a village, well known as a tiger shikaree, was aroused late at night by a tumult in his cattle-shed, and, peeping through the crevices of a door, discovered master Stripes coolly walking off with a calf. The Patel took up his gun and fired, wounding the tiger, who immediately dropped his prey and fled. The next morning the Patel, accompanied by his two brothers and a Pardhi, (the first armed with a gun and sword, and the remaining three with swords only,) went in search of the animal, who was easily followed, owing to the blood-stains on his track. The tiger was first seen by the Patel lying apparently helpless under a bush, when he incautiously rested his gun against the trunk of a tree, and approaching the tiger, pricked him with the point of his sword. On this he suddenly sprang up with a roar, and struck the Patel senseless. The two brothers then bravely attacked the tiger with their swords, but were both disposed of in the same manner. By this time the Pardhi came up, and swathing his left arm in his dhotee, thrust it into the tiger's mouth, and proceeded to hack him with his sword; but by this time the tiger was quite spent, and quietly fell back dead. By evening all three brothers died from the injuries received, leaving their families almost wholly unprovided for. Within the last two or three months no fewer than six or eight children are ascertained to have been destroyed by wolves. These animals are getting so bold that in daylight, and within sight of their mothers, they come and carry their infants away."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Van Nort states that, according to the records in the bureau of Mr. Tracy, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, the average rain-fall in the Croton Basin, from 1830 to the present time, excepting nine years when no record was kept, was as follows: For the month of May, 4.51 inches; June, 3.64 inches; July, 4.01 inches; August, 4.61 inches. In only five of those years the rainfall for June and July was less than five inches, namely: In 1832—June, 1.25 inches; July, 3.65; total, for two months, 4.90 inches. In 1841—June, 2.93 inches; July, 1.87; total, for two months, 4.80 inches. In 1845—June, 2.05 inches; July, 2.36; total, for two months, 4.41 inches. In 1849—June, 1.09 inches; July, 1.32; total, for two months, 2.41 inches. In 1851—June, 2.32 inches; July, 2.60; total, for two months, 4.92 inches.

This year we had in May 2.91 inches; in June, 0.71 inches; July 1 to 15, 0.36 inches. Notwithstanding this unprecedented drouth a full supply of water is delivered in the City, of which the Croton River, however, furnishes less than one-third, the balance being drawn from the storage reservoir. Fortunately the storage capacity of the reservoir and lakes is so great that no scarcity of water need be anticipated, but it is impossible to know how long the present drouth may last, and common prudence suggests a more careful use of the Croton water, and the stoppage of all unnecessary waste.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

SENTENCES YESTERDAY—THE THOMPSON-STREET TRAGEDY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Joseph Bergman, jointly indicted with two others, for the larceny of twenty-eight pigeons, valued at $100, the property of Frederick Poock, No. 275 Bowery, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. William Phillips, a colored man, partially paralyzed, charged with cutting the throat of John Henry, No. 494 East Fourteenth-street, on the 29th of June, pleaded guilty to an assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. John Morrissey, charged with attempting to assault Annie Clark, of Sixty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with an ax, on the 29th June, and with pointing a pistol at and assaulting Officer Ryan, of the Thirty-first Precinct, who attempted to arrest him, pleaded guilty to an assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. George Thomas, a notorious scoundrel, who, under the name of George Bennett, swore against his confederate Reuben Nicholls, in General Sessions Part II. last month, and helped to send him to State Prison in order that he might pay his addresses to a young woman named Schaffer, who had accepted Nicholls' attentions, was brought up charged with burglary. The indictment charged him with having, on the night of the 8th July, in company with another notorious rascal named William Lawson, convicted of burglary fifteen years ago in Brooklyn, attempted a burglary on the premises of John D. Thees, No. 2,314 Third-avenue. Thomas, alias Bennett, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months. James Jackson, the colored man indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in having caused the death of Mary Jane Sullivan, at No. 37½ Thompson-street, on the 17th of May, and who subsequently cut his own throat, was brought up, and, through his counsel, Mr. Spencer, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that, inasmuch as the prosecution had no proof that a weapon had been used, and, indeed, only slight proof that the prisoner had caused the death of the woman, he felt confident that if the prisoner were tried, the verdict would be the same as that now offered, and therefore felt justified in accepting that verdict. The prisoner was sentenced to two years in State Prison. Moses Moritz, the City Marshal who is charged with having caused the death of Margaret Gordon, by pushing her against a stove at her residence, No. 73 Goerck-street, on the 27th of January, was brought up for trial, having been indicted for manslaughter. A jury was impaneled, and the case adjourned until to-day.

THE CONNECTICUT CAPITOL.

A Hartford paper has the following in relation to the new Capitol of Connecticut:

"By request of the Capitol Commissioners a resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on Saturday morning requesting them to suspend work on the Capitol building; otherwise they could only order a suspension on their own responsibility, which might be questioned, and they would possibly become involved in complications with contractors which would be unpleasant to say the least. The resolution having been adopted, Gen. Franklin, President of the commission, directed on Saturday afternoon that all labor should cease. This sudden termination of work throws out of employment a large number of men, many of whom had been engaged in New-York for the season. Of course the action of the Legislature necessitated this step, and operations cannot be resumed till after the appointment of a new commission by the Governor, who has until the 1st of August to make his selections, and until that commission has definitely decided upon a plan and made a contract under it.

The work is much further advanced under the Upjohn plan than most people have supposed, probably; at least that was the inference formed from hearing opinions expressed by the numerous crowd of people seen about the foundation-walls late last evening. About one-half of the water-table is in, and as far as this part of the work is completed it presents a very satisfactory appearance. Both the ashlers and the table-stones are granite; the main walls are mostly finished, and, substantially, the foundation is in; and certainly an inspection of this work bears out the opinion of the legislative committee that it is substantial and of good quality. A rough estimate of the amount actually expended in the foundation places it above $50,000, but this does not include finished work on the ground, of which there is considerable granite among other materials.

There is much inquiry to know the precise value of all the work done and in process, but that cannot be readily obtained. Mr. Batterson was paid, under his contract, $100,000 up to the first of July. Then there are sub-contracts to be considered, one of which—that to cut and supply the marble—must be an item of importance, and one that will occasion some trouble, provided that the new commission should decide to employ granite instead of marble. All estimates of damages, resulting from a change of plan, must, of course, be a matter of conjecture until it is finally decided what the character of the new work will be. The course of all parties interested, with reference to State obligations, will be watched with especial interest, and it is to be hoped that whatever is done, the dead loss to the State will be small."

THE PROPOSED NEW LOAN.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, to consider the proposition of Supervisor Van Schaick in relation to creating a consolidated debt of $150,000,000 in behalf of this City. The question came up informally with a view to have it presented at the next meeting of the board. Mr. Van Schaick, in explaining his proposition, said that the present condition of the City finances rendered a consolidated debt necessary. He felt assured that they could borrow $150,000,000 upon the faith of this City at five per cent. interest, the principal to be payable in 100 years, or say in the year 2,000. The net debt of this City at present was $110,000,000, so that $40,000,000 of the new loan could be used in completing improvements now under way, and beginning others. As the rate of interest paid for the old loan was seven per cent., the advantage of reducing the rate two per cent. could be easily realized. Supervisor Kehr said the question was one of very great importance, and the committee should consider it carefully. He had no opinion at that time to give, except that it would be well to lighten the burdens of the people as much as possible. The matter was then laid over. Supervisor Ottendorfer then called up the resolution offered at the last meeting of the board, authorizing and directing the Controller to raise $2,500,000 on bonds, and give the money to the Industrial Exhibition Company, as a loan, when proper security is offered. Mr. Ottendorfer spoke briefly in favor of the industrial enterprise, and said it would probably confer great benefit on this City. Supervisor Kehr was in favor of industrial exhibitions, but he doubted if it was right to give public moneys to a private company. He thought there were public-spirited men enough in this City to give the project the aid it required. Reference was then made to the fact that the company propose that the City should hold a mortgage on their property, situate on Third-avenue from Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second-street, for the amount of the loan. The resolution was then laid over, and the committee adjourned.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.

Joseph Baum, alias Leerburger, and Frank Adler, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, charged with being professional shoplifters. It appears that for several weeks past a number of complaints were received by Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, of the depredations committed by two young men, who visited the wholesale hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing-stores, and, under pretense of desiring to make purchases, carried off goods in some mysterious way. A very good description of these operators was obtained from clerks in the employ of Butler, Pitkin & Co., of No. 356 Broadway, and John M. Davies & Co., No. 384 Broadway, who, among others, had been robbed by these shoplifters. The detectives were put on the trail, and they succeeded in arresting them yesterday. Their *modus operandi* was to visit a store, when Baum, who was formerly in the employ of Oppenheim Bros., of Grand-street, Williamsburg, would represent that he desired to purchase goods for that firm. While examining the stock Adler would manage to secrete in a large green box with a spring end, which he always carried, all the goods he could conveniently stow away. After their arrest their lodgings, at No. 85 East Broadway, were searched, and the detectives found there about $200 worth of kid gloves, neck ties, under-wear, socks, &c., for which owners are wanted. The accused are locked up at Police Head-quarters awaiting identification. When arrested they were preparing to leave the City. Baum, alias Leerburger, is five feet six inches in height, slim built, and has a black mustache and curling black hair. His companion is not quite so tall, and has a slight black mustache and rather deep-set dark eyes.

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

A motion was argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Daniels, on behalf of John J. Sanders, who seeks the custody of his child, now living with his wife. The parties, it appeared, had disagreed and separated, but on grounds so trivial as to involve reproach on the conduct of neither, the wife swearing that she had a good husband, and the husband tendering to his wife an invitation to return to his home. The wife, however, seemed to prefer a separate existence, and insisted that she should have the child, now about two and a half years old, in her care, and that the husband should properly make an allowance for its support.

Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

J. H. Whitlege appeared for motion; Mr. Douglas A. Levien, Jr., opposed.

MATCH-MAKING IN FRANCE.

Writing from Paris on June 30, the London Times correspondent says: "Paris, even at this season, once more becomes itself as soon as the sun sets. Social life is concentrated in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne. The concert-gardens of the Champs Elysées, and the alleys of the Bois de Boulogne become, so to speak, the rendezvous of a class of fashionable people, who, by some mysterious freemasonry meet each other without betraying consciousness of the fact. It would be a grievous wrong if any such rencontre should be remembered or mentioned, and at the commencement of the Winter two fashionable ladies who may have seen each other every evening in the shady alleys of the Bois will gravely relate in each other's presence what a delightful time they have spent at Ostend or Spa. The advantage of this fiction is that during this temporary freedom from social obligations women are enabled to look after their homes, which are neglected through the Winter, and to devote some attention to their children, instead of rushing off to soirées or charity bazaars, or doing fashionable shopping. But for mothers who have marriageable daughters—those pitiable victims of civilization for whom the hour of release does not come until their children are married—the Summer, like the Winter, is a period of struggle and contrivance. Few foreigners can understand what scheming, what cunning audacity, is required in France to get a portionless girl properly married. English mothers, doubtless, have their work to do in procuring the settlement of their daughters, but their task, in a country where girls without fortunes can find husbands is trifling compared with that of parents here, where the dowry is quite as important as the lady, if not more so. I have often watched the admirable efforts of a mother to promote the interests of a portionless daughter in fashionable assemblies. She has to select for her a toilet which is becoming without being startling, for young men who intend to marry, while they desire to obtain wives who will make a good appearance in a drawing-room, are still anxious that it should not be at too great cost to their pockets. The mother, too, if she be still young, must make the maternal sacrifice of her own personal attractions, or she may become a serious danger for the prospects of her child. She must dress in a quiet but good style, so that a future son-in-law may not have cause to fear he will have a coquette for his mother-in-law. Mother and daughter must drive early to the ball to obtain partners, and must leave early enough to avoid the suspicion of too great a love of pleasure, and, above all, success must be achieved speedily, before people can get accustomed to look upon the young lady as a regular husband-hunter. That danger is one very difficult to avoid. When a young lady who is not blessed with a fortune has appeared for several seasons, a good match is not easy to obtain. She is known, and eligible young men no longer offer themselves as partners at a ball except at the express request of the hostess. At their first appearance young ladies have no lack of eager competitors for their hands in the dance, but when a young man has once danced with a girl under these circumstances he is sure to find some old lady friend who suggests marriage between them. By the end of the Winter all the eligible men have been passed in review. At first the young men are looked after, and afterward the older ones. The following Winter these ladies are known, observed, criticised, avoided. Thus a poor mother who has devoted her Winter to this ungrateful task knows that a second Winter will destroy all her hopes, and, although half killed by her incessant labors, she prepares to face a still more arduous and ungrateful task—to visit the baths, the watering-places, and country-houses, to be always cheerful and smiling under her martyrdom, and have always upon her honeyed lips the stereotyped phrase, 'Allow me to present my daughter, who will be delighted to make your acquaintance.' These ladies are easily to be recognized at the watering-places, especially after they have for some time frequented the salons of society. The family resources have been drained to provide fitting toilets. In a salon in Winter a degree of reserve is necessary to be maintained, but at watering-places greater freedom of dressing is permitted, greater freedom of action is allowed, and even an 'excursion' may be ventured upon. An 'excursion' is the dream of every mother who is looking for a son-in-law. In an 'excursion' the young people spend the whole day together; there is no restraint; they climb rocks, gather wild flowers; everything in nature seems to conspire against bachelors. Then, after a stay of some time at Trouville, when all the dresses have been displayed, when several 'excursions' have been made, and the long-sought prize still evades capture, it becomes necessary to pack up and seek some other scene, where the poor victim of maternal love repeats her melancholy round of pleasure, and finally returns to Paris, still full of energy, but somewhat discouraged, prepared to recommence the weary task with the same dresses and the same girls, but both, alas! not quite so fresh and so presentable as they were when they started."

RETURN OF THE MENNONITES.

The party of commissioners representing the Mennonites of Russia, who, early in June, went to the North-west on a tour of inspection, and recently were so roughly treated in Manitoba, have returned to Minneapolis, Minn. The St. Paul *Pioneer* gives the following account of them: "The party is in charge of Mr. M. L. Hiller, of New-York; Rev. J. F. Funk, of Elkhart, Ind., and Jacob Schantz, of Berlin, Canada, and is composed of the following-named gentlemen: Jacob Buller, Andreas Schrag, Tobias Unruh, Leuh Sudermann, Paul Schetter, Lorin Schetter, of Russia, and W. Ewert, of Prussia. They are commissioners appointed by the several Mennonite colonies of Russia and Prussia to visit the United States and select a proper point in the North-west for the location of a large colony of their people.

Our reporter called upon them last evening, and in a pleasant interview with Mr. Hiller, obtained a sketch of their trip since leaving St. Paul in June last, and their impressions of the country. Mr. Hiller states that from St. Paul they went to Duluth, and from there to Fargo, where they spent two days. They then continued their journey to Manitoba, where they remained a week. They were not pleased with the soil or the people of Manitoba—in fact were disgusted by their reception and treatment. The unremitting exertions of the Manitobans to puff their country into favor with the commissioners, met with but poor success, and the party left there some two weeks since, happy to get well out of the country. They have since examined a considerable stretch of territory in Dakota and Western Minnesota, and with the latter, particularly, are more than pleased. The party will go to St. Paul to-day, and on Monday next will start for Southern Minnesota. They will visit Kansas and Nebraska before returning to Russia, and will not decide upon a location for the proposed colony until their tour is completed. We trust that their favorable impressions of Minnesota will be lasting, and that we may yet number the Mennonites among our people. There are at least 40,000 of them, who will within a few years gather upon the lands selected by these commissioners. The Mennonites are of Protestant belief, and in some respects resemble the Quakers. They never bear arms, use profane language, or engage in lawsuits. They are exclusively a farming people, are very intelligent, and, as a class, are wealthy."

OPERATION OF THE PRESS LAW IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing under date of June 30, gives the following incident, showing the stratagems resorted to for the purpose of evading the new Press law in Prussia: "In one of my former letters I told you that a new political paper, called the *Deutsche Freie Zeitung*, had brought itself into notoriety by gravely announcing that the *dienstmann* Franz, No. 107, had been appointed to act as its responsible director, according to the letter of the law. The Berlin *dienstmann* hunts up lodgings, helps to hoist heavy boxes up-stairs, carries letters and messages, amorous and other, and is on the whole a very discreet and useful personage. In choosing such a man as this to be their responsible editor, the owners of the *Deutsche Freie Zeitung* not only meant to raise a laugh against the existing Press laws, in which their success was perfect, but also looked forward to the probability of future rubs with the police; and in this, too, they were not disappointed, for the paper soon got into trouble with the authorities, and the *dienstmann* made his first appearance a few days ago in the character of a journalistic scapegoat. His preliminary examination caused much amusement among those who were present, and to himself as much as to his neighbors. He is described as a little wizen fellow, having a full gray beard and a couple of bright eyes, with plenty of fun in them. With a proper eye to effect, he did not fail to present himself before the examining judge in his professional blouse, and with his brass badge, No. 107, in his cap. His general appearance, combined with his unmitigated Berlin brogue, and with the dry humor of his replies, contrasted curiously with the nature of the offense which the law fathers upon him. I add a portion of his interrogatory, as it will serve better than anything else to show the practical working of the law:

So you are the responsible editor of the *Deutsche Freie Zeitung*? That's right, Sir.

Do you ever read the articles before they go to press? Well, I read the political articles and such like, and if I see anything in 'em I don't quite approve, why, then I don't sign 'em; but, as a fact, I have always found 'em all fair and square.

And so you have always put your name to them? Always, unless I had no time. In that case I used to get one of the other editors, or, may be, a man out of the printing office to do it for me.

What in general are the political views of the *Deutsche Freie Zeitung*? It professes 'free' opinions, but whether they call them 'democratic' or 'social' I really don't know. All that's a cut above me. What I know is, that I never found anything in them that I didn't quite agree with.

How much do you get for your share of the management? That's nobody's business but mine; I have a private arrangement with Mr. Kramer.

It seems that you are merely put forward in the place of another. Oh, no; I don't allow nobody to put me forward. If I don't like the articles, why I don't sign 'em, that's all.

At this stage the judge seems to have awakened to the perception that he was getting rather the worst of it, for he abruptly closed the interrogatory, and the *dienstmann* was allowed to return to his station at the street corner."

BASE BALL.

THE MUTUALS AND THE BOSTON CLUB—DEFEAT OF THE LATTER.

From 1,500 to 2,000 persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the Mutual and Boston Clubs. In the pools sold the visitors were warm favorites at odds of 100 to 40, at which figures a great deal of money changed hands. At 3:45 the Mutuals won the toss and sent the Bostons to bat. An error by Holdsworth gave them a run when they should have been easily blanked. The Mutuals were less fortunate and had to retire without scoring. In the second inning, however, the Mutuals hit hard and ran well, the result being 7 runs placed to their account. The Bostons had, in the meantime, got in 2 runs, bringing their figures up to 3 against 7. The pitching by Matthews was wonderfully effective, so much so, indeed, that the Bostons hit him for but five first bases. The Mutuals were very free in hitting and remarkably sharp in fielding, and from first to last outplayed their adversaries. Holdsworth's batting was the feature of the game, he alone getting as many clear hits as the whole Boston in the entire nine innings. The following is the score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
G. Wright, s.s.	1	1	2	2	Eggler, c. f.	1	2	1	0
Barnes, 3d b.	1	1	1	1	Higham, 2d b.	1	2	3	2
Spaulding, p.	0	0	2	3	Hatfield, 3d b.	1	1	5	5
Leonard, 2d b.	0	1	1	4	Start, 1st b.	1	2	8	0
White, c.	0	0	9	2	Nelson, r. f.	1	1	0	0
Rouska, r. f.	1	2	0	1	Hicks, c.	2	1	4	2
Manning, 1st b.	0	0	11	1	Matthews, p.	2	2	0	1
Schaeffer, 3d b.	1	0	1	0	Gedney, l. f.	2	2	5	1
H. Wright, c. f.	0	0	0	0	Holdsworth, s. s.	2	5	1	2
Total	4	5	27	14	Total	13	18	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 4
Mutual	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	4		—13

Runs Earned—Mutual, 2; Boston, 0.
Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
First Bases by Errors—Boston, 7 times; Mutual, 4 times.

NOTES.

Every arrangement is now made for the Kelly benefit match between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, which will positively come off on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, next Saturday, the 19th inst. For the purpose of making the affair as interesting as possible, it has been decided to change the pitchers and catchers. In view of the fact that the Mutuals have twice defeated the Atlantics, mainly through the superiority of their pitcher, the advisability of this change will be readily seen.

RUSSIAN WOMEN STUDENTS AT ZURICH.

The Russian decree relative to women students at Zurich, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has, as was to be expected, produced great excitement in that town. All the newspapers are unanimous in condemning the arbitrary conduct of the Russian Government in the matter, though several of them admit that the Russian women students often behave in a manner discreditable to their sex. One of the professors of the University of the town observes, in a letter to the New-Zurich *Gazette*, that the expulsion of the Russian women students from the University will probably be followed by a large increase in the number of women students from other countries, as German, French, and English women have hitherto been deterred from going to Zurich for their education by the improper behavior of the Russian women who attend the lectures there. A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* asserts that upward of one-half of the Russian women students at Zurich live disreputably, and that many of the Swiss families in the town have consequently refused to receive them in their houses. That some belong to secret political societies is a matter of notoriety. One of them acted as Vice President at a "Red" meeting of working men. "In Russia," says the correspondent, "women are only allowed to attend special lectures on midwifery, &c., at which male students are not admitted; but there is nothing of this kind in our highly civilized Zurich. On the contrary, it almost seems as if the authorities thought that a student, whether man or woman, who attends a clinical course or a course of anatomy leaves her feelings of propriety and decorum at the door like her umbrella." The Russian women students have now decided, after some stormy meetings, that all but two shall leave Zurich next term, and proceed for the completion of their studies to Paris, Leipsic, Munich, and Heidelberg.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The payment of dividends by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, on the Missouri track, which it leases, should have taken place yesterday, but was restrained by injunction sued out by S. P. Dinsmore, one of the stockholders, who claims that the company is under no legal obligation to pay, and that the lease is a burden to it. Late yesterday afternoon counsel for the company appeared before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers, and made an ex-parte motion to have the injunction vacated. As grounds for his motion he represented that the injunction, though obtained on the 9th inst., was kept secret until late Monday evening, thus affording the company no time to move to have it vacated before the payment fell due; that the credit of the company would suffer by the non-payment when due, and they had tendered to the plaintiff a bond of $10,000 more than the amount of stock held by him to secure him against damage. Judge Daniels refused to grant the motion without hearing the other side, and counsel announced that he would renew it after notice to the other side, in a few days.

GEN. THOMAS EWING DECLINES.

Gen. Thomas Ewing has published a card in the Cincinnati papers declining to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. He says: "My name has been frequently proposed, through the partiality of my friends but without my consent, for nomination this Summer by the Democratic Party and other organizations of the opposition for the office of Governor of Ohio. It has recently become apparent that the Constitutional Convention will not finish its work before the end of the pending political campaign. Hence, a candidacy for that office, involving as it would a requirement to personally canvass the State, would be inconsistent with my duties as the representative of the people of Fairfield County in this body—which duties I am unwilling to neglect or abandon. Chiefly for this reason, I shall not allow my name to be presented for the nomination, and now volunteer this announcement lest silence may be construed as consent to become a candidate."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—98, Hobart vs. Wilson; 140, Green vs. Hazen; 141, In the Matter of Douglas Taylor; 146, Winchell vs. Winchell; 197, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin; 207, Kimball vs. Tollman; 220, Conklin vs. Woodworth; 223, Krapp vs. Dubois; 224, Mapelsden vs. Dolirenwent; 226, Van Buren vs. Strong; 227, Van Buren vs. Strong; 228, Rogers vs. Gould; 230, In the matter, &c., of Fisher; 231, In the matter, &c., of Burkhalter; 232, In the matter, &c., of Boyle; 234, In the matter, &c., of Kruse; 238, In the matter, &c., of Norwood; 239, In the matter, &c., of Lyon; 240, In the matter, &c., of Kingsland; 241, In the matter, &c., of McMurray; 242, In the matter, &c., of Kirchner; 243, In the matter, &c., of Lockhart; 244, In the matter, &c., of Norris; 259, In the matter, &c., of Dorland; 260, In the matter, &c., of Dixon; 273, Shotwell vs. Smith; 275, Harshaw vs. Bickford; 276, Langeland vs. Langeland; 61, Hendrickson vs. Just; 93, Mead vs. Decker; 144, Sedgewick vs. Hughes; 161, Vermeule et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 192, Acker vs. Collins; 198, Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal; 208, Polhaus vs. Polhaus; 278, Lundy vs. Lundy; 279, Bill vs. Weston; 280, Allen vs. Goodspeed; 282, In the matter, &c., of Bliss; 283, Lodwick vs. Ford.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—John Holland, felonious assault and battery; Francis Roberts, felonious assault and battery; James Fitzgerald, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Hunter, John Gerald, burglary; Thos. Agnew, burglary; Wolf Jacobs, Geo. W. White, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Wm. Sheppard, grand larceny; Henry Hafner, grand larceny; Frederick Taylor, Thomas Welsh, grand larceny; Frank Smith, grand larceny; Wm. H. Chagay, petit larceny from the person; John Kelly, petit larceny from the person; John Moore, Thomas Pullam, Thomas Miskell, robbery.

DECISIONS—JULY 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Brown vs. Windmuller; costs readjusted.

Stewart et al. vs. Bowen; order denying defendant's motion, with $10 costs.

Hotaling vs. Buckingham, Jr.; order that portion of complaint be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant, with $10 costs of motion to defendant.

Pardy vs. Pardy; order confirming referee's report, and denying counsel fee to receiver.

Brown vs. Silberstein; order amending summons and complaint on payment of $10 costs.

Levy vs. Brown et al.; order that defendant have leave to serve supplemental answer on payment of costs, &c.

Winston vs. English; order reducing bail to $2,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 15.

Before Judge Daniels.

IMPORTANT QUESTION RELATING TO SALES IN PARTITION.

Laura A. Sanford vs. Lavina S. White.—This case came before the Court on a motion to compel a purchaser of a lot sold under judgment in partition to complete his purchase. The purchaser objected to take title on the ground that some of the parties in interest, who were unknown, had been proceeded against by advertisement under the Code.

In opposition to the motion, and on behalf of the purchaser, it was claimed by ex-Judge Cardozo, after a review of the Revised Statutes and subsequent acts, that the Code had no application to unknown owners in partition, and that, therefore, they could only be made parties by proceeding as directed by the Revised Statutes and certain acts amendatory thereto; that such statutory provisions not having been complied with in this case, there was no jurisdiction acquired over the defendants proceeded against as unknown owners, and the title, the acceptance of which was sought to be enforced, was bad. Judge Daniels held the law to be in accordance with these views, and denied the motion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union.	86⅜	200	Union Pacific.b3.	28¼
600	do......s3.	86⅜	200	do.	28⅛
100	do.	86½	300	North-western.	69⅞
300	do.	86½	100	do......c.	69¾
100	do......s3.	86⅜	400	do.	69⅞
100	do......b3.	86½	100	do......b3.	69⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	103⅞	100	Rock Island.....c.	110⅛
400	Pacific Mail.	39	100	do.	110⅛
1100	do.	39¼	500	St. Paul.	52⅝
400	do.	39⅛	500	Tol. & Wab.	70¼
700	do.	39⅛	200	do.	70⅜
600	do.	39⅛	100	do.	70½
200	do......s3.	39⅜	100	do.	70⅝
900	do.	39¼	200	Del., L. & West.	101¼
200	do.	39⅛	400	Han. & St. Jos.	42
600	do.	39	100	do......b3.	42
700	do.	38⅞	100	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	26
500	do.	39	900	Ohio & Miss.	40⅜
900	Erie Railway.	61	400	do......c.	40⅜
1000	do.	60⅞	400	do.	40
200	do.	60⅝	400	do......s15.	40
400	do.	60⅝	200	do.	40⅛
500	Lake Shore.	92⅜	100	do......c.	40⅜
100	do......s10.	92	200	C., C. & I. C.	31⅝
100	do......c.	92⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..118⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Missouri 6s.	93½	100	Un. Pacific...b. c.	28⅛
1,000	do.	93¾	600	do.	28¼
15,000	do......b3.	93¾	100	do.	28¼
1,000	Ark. 7s, is. to Cen. R.	27	300	Cl. & P.. guar.b.c.	87¾
			100	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	92¼
2,000	Brook.6s,W.L.	93½	500	do.	92¼
1,000	N.Y.Cen.7s'76.	103½	400	do......s3.	92½
3,000	Erie 4th.	99	1100	do......b3.	92¼
7,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	97½	300	do.	92⅛
5,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	100¼	200	do......s3.	92¼
5,000	Union Pac.1st.	82⅜	100	do......b3.	92⅜
6,800	H.&St.J.8s,con.	90	200	do.	92¼
2,000	do.	90¼	200	Chic. & N. W.	86⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	104½	100	do......b. c. b3.	70
1,000	C., C.&I.C.1st.	88⅞	500	do......c.	70
24,000	do.	88½	100	do.	70⅛
4,000	P., F.W. & C.2d.	100	100	do.	70¼
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d.	96⅞	200	do......b3.	70¼
2,000	Ohio & Miss.2d	84½	600	do......c.	70¼
1,000	C., R.I.& P.7s.	103	200	do.	70⅜
15,000	C., C.& I.C.2d.	72	200	do......s3.	70⅜
2,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	79	200	do.	70⅜
6	Continental Bk.	80	100	N. J. Central.	103½
20	Cen. Nat. Bank.	90	500	C. & R. I....b. c.	110⅛
10	Nassau Bank.	104	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	52⅞
20	Park Bank.	147	200	T., W. & West.	70⅞
15	Ninth Nat. Bank.	102½	100	do.	71
52	Phenix Bank.	98	100	do.	71
100	U. S. Express.	71	400	do.bet. call.	71
100	Adams Ex...b. c.	95	100	do.	71⅛
100	W. Un.Tel.b. c.s3.	86⅜	100	do.	71⅛
800	do.	86⅜	100	do.	71¼
300	do......c.	86⅜	100	do......b3.	71
200	do.	86⅜	400	do.	71
200	do......s3.	86⅜	100	do.	71
100	do.	86½	100	do......s3.	71
200	do......b3.	86⅞	100	Bos., H. & Erie.	2⅞
100	do.	86⅞	100	do.	2⅞
100	do......s3.	86½	400	do.bet. call.	2⅞
100	do.	86½	300	D., L. & West.	101½
900	do.	86⅝	200	do.bet. call.	101½
100	do......b8.	86⅞	200	do......b3.	102
100	do.	86⅞	1200	do.	102
700	do.	86⅞	30	P., Ft.W.&C.guar.	93½
100	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.	103⅞	26	do.	93⅜
200	do.	103⅞	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135
100	do......s3.	103¾	100	H. & St. Jos....s3.	41⅞
100	do.	103⅞	100	do....b. c. s3.	42
200	do.	103⅞	400	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	25¼
100	Erie Rail'y.b.c.s3.	60½	100	do.	25⅛
200	do.	60½	200	do......s3.	25
100	Harlem.	128½	100	do.	25¼
300	Pac. Mail....b. c.	39⅛	200	O. & Miss.b. c.b3.	40⅜
400	do.	39¼	700	do.	40⅜
500	do.	39⅜	300	do.	40⅜
100	do......s3.	39⅜	100	do......c.	40⅜
200	do.	39⅜	100	do.	40⅜
200	do.	39⅜	600	do.	40⅜
100	do.	39⅜	100	do......b3.	40⅜
300	do......s3.	39½	200	do.	40⅜
400	do......b3.	39⅜	1300	do.	40½
800	do.	39⅜	2100	do.	40⅜
1500	do.	39⅛	200	C., &C. I.C.bc.b3.	32
1400	do.	39⅜	100	do.	32
300	do.	39⅜	800	do.	32
1000	do.	39⅜	300	do......c.	32
900	do.	39⅜	400	do.	31⅞
200	do......b3.	39½	50	do.	32
400	do.	39⅜	100	do.	31⅞
50	Mich. Central.	92½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$6,000 U.S.6s,reg.'81.118⅛	10,000 U.S.10-40,reg.114⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, c., '81.119⅜	2,000 U. S. 10-40 c..114⅝
23,500 U.S.5-20c.'65.117½	9,000 U.S.5s, reg. '81.115⅛
15,000 U.S.5-20c.'67.118⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200	Western Union.	86⅜	400	Union Pacific.	28¼
500	do.	86⅞	200	do......s3.	28¼
1000	do......b3.	87	300	Tol. & Wab.	70⅞
1400	do.	87	100	do.	71⅛
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅞	100	Pacific of Mo.	48⅝
1000	Pacific Mail.	39⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.....c.	40½
100	do.	39¼	400	do.	40⅜
100	do.	39¼	300	do.	40⅜
300	Lake Shore.	92⅜	100	do.	40½
800	do......s3.	92⅜	100	do.	40⅜
200	North-western.	70⅛	500	Han. & St.Jo..b3.	41⅞
300	do.	70⅜	200	do.	42
100	do.	70⅜	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	25¼
100	do......s3.	70⅜	800	C., C. & I. C.	32
100	do......b3.	70⅜	600	do.	32½
100	do.	70⅜	1100	do.	32½
200	do......b3.	70⅜	100	do.	32½
100	Rock Island.....c.	110⅛	100	do.	32⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo.6s,H.&St.J.	92	100	Harlem...b. c.b3.	129
2,000	C. Pac. G'd bds.	100¼	39	Michigan Cen.	92
7,000	Union Pac., 1st.	82	500	L.S.& M. So..b. c.	92⅜
1,000	Clevs. & P. 4th.	85	100	do......s3.	92¼
100	Con. Coal of Md.	55	200	Union Pac.....b3.	28⅝
100	E. R'way.b. c..s3.	60½	200	do.	28⅝
100	do.	60⅝	200	do.	28⅝
1100	W. U. Tel...b. c.	87¼	100	do.	28⅝
500	do......b3.	87⅜	900	do.	28⅝
1100	do.	87⅜	900	do.	28⅝
400	do.	87⅜	100	do.	28⅝
300	do.	87¼	500	C. & N.W. b. c.b3.	70½
400	do.	87⅜	700	do.	70⅝
100	do.	87⅜	200	M.& St. Paul.b. c.	53⅜
700	do.	87¼	200	do.	53
100	do.	87⅜	100	do.	53
1400	do.	87⅜	100	M. & St.P.Pf..b. c.	74
500	do......s3.	87⅜	100	T.,W.& W.b. c.s3.	71⅛
700	do......b3.	87⅜	100	do.	70⅞
1200	do.	87⅜	600	do......b60.	71⅛
200	do......s3.	87¼	500	do.	71
800	W. U. Telegraph.	87⅜	200	do.	71⅛
100	P. M. S. Co....b. c.	39⅜	800	do.	71
300	do.	39	200	Del., L. & Wa.	102
200	do.	38⅞	100	do.bet. call	102⅛
200	do.	39	400	do.	102
200	do.	38⅞	200	Chic. & Alton.	109½
1200	do.	38⅞	20	Morris & Essex.	92½
300	do.	38⅞	34	do.bet. call.	92½
100	do.	38⅞	200	O.& Miss.b. c. b3.	40⅜
300	do.	39	400	do.	40⅜
300	do.	39	500	do.	40½
800	do.	39¼	200	C.,C.& I. C., 1st.	32½
300	N.Y.C.& Hud.b. c.	103⅞	100	do.b. c.b30.	32½
800	do......b60.	103⅞	100	do.	32½
100	do.	103⅞	100	do......b3.	32⅜
200	do.	103⅞	100	do.	32⅜
100	do......b3.	103⅞			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 3 P. M.

$1,700	W. Union.	87¼	200	Lake Shore.	92⅜
800	do......b3.	87⅛	100	do.	92½
500	do.	87⅛	300	do.	92⅜
100	do.	87⅛	300	do.	92⅜
200	North-western.	70⅛	300	do......b3.	92½
100	Pacific Mail.	38⅞	200	Rock Island..b3.	110⅝
400	do.	39	100	do.	110½
300	do.	38¾	200	do.	110⅝
300	St. L. & Iron M.	70	150	St. Paul......s3.	52¾
800	Erie Railway.	60⅝	100	do.	53⅛
200	do......s3.	60½	100	do......b3.	53¼
300	do......s3.	60⅝	200	do.	53¼
200	U. Pacific......b3.	28½	300	Ohio & Miss.	40⅝
100	do.	28⅝	1500	do.	40½
200	Han. & St. Jo.	42	800	do.	40⅝
1200	do.	92⅜	300	do......b3.	40⅝
100	do......b3.	92⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	32¼
100	do.	92⅜	200	do.	32

TUESDAY, July 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold are a fraction weaker to-day, 115¾@115⅝@115¾@115⅝ ₩ cent. There is no export demand for the steamers of Wednesday, and the Exchange made this week against Domestic Produce shipped from New-York is the equivalent of $5,427,800. Other Exchange is being made against American negotiations abroad, which has brought the rates on London for the present mail below the Gold shipping points; sales at 109⅜ ₩ cent. 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ short sight.

There is increased speculation and stronger prices on the Share list at the Stock Exchange, and there was general firmness manifested through the day on nearly all the Railroads, East and West, and on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The lighter Stocks, ("Fancies") of the Western Roads seem to be in especial favor among outside speculators, disposed to adventure on the present turn in the market on the calculation, perhaps, that as they went down most on the prolonged depression through the Spring months and in June, they ought to recover most in proportion to cost in the market, on the general revival. The Shares of the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central; of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, St. Paul Common, Toledo and Wabash, Atlantic and Pacific, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail, all attract attention, and North-west Common is again brought into favor, since it is understood that Jay Gould has parted with most of his "cornered" Stock. At the same time there is increasing firmness in Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and New-York Central, all known as Vanderbilt favorites.

In the Public Funds and in the Railway Mortgages the prices are generally stiff, and the offerings of the former are quite limited. To-morrow the Treasury will buy $500,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and will sell $1,500,000 Gold on Thursday. The German Treasury at Berlin has taken of the Anglo-American Syndicate the further sum of $2,000,000 United States New 5 ₩ cents.

In the Afternoon the Gold people made the price stiffer at 115⅞ ₩ cent., although they are met with lower Exchange, which sold down to 110⅛ ₩ cent. sight, and with cheaper Money in London, where the Bank of England rate is likely to come down this week or next.

The Stock Exchange was firm at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., and the following quotations were made as compared with Monday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—July 15.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115⅜	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	118⅝
American Gold	115⅝	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅝	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73½	73⅞
St. Paul Common	52⅝	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	40	40¼
Western Union Telegraph	86⅝	87¼
Erie	60⅛	60⅝
Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅜
Lake Shore	92	92¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅝	32¼
Toledo and Wabash	70¼	70⅝
Harlem	129	128⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	26¼	25¼
North-west	69¾	70½
Missouri Pacific	47	46¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41⅞	41⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$1,346,149 86
Gold payments	1,427,509 79
Gold balance	40,719,619 87
Currency receipts	396,445 41
Currency payments	308,612 38
Currency balance	25,860,476 93
Customs	491,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅜
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	119⅜	5-20 reg., '67	117⅞
5-20 reg., '62	116½	5-20 coup., '67	118⅛
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	117⅜
5-20 reg., '64	116⅞	5-20 coup., '68	118⅜
5-20 coup., '64	117⅛	10-40 reg.	115
5-20 reg., '65	116⅜	10-40 coup.	115
5-20 coup., '65	118⅞	5s coup., '81	115⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117¼	6s currency	114⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	130
Manhattan	155	Grocers'	101
Merchants'	119	Market	120
Mechanics'	132	Nassau	103½
Union	135	Corn Exchange	125
America	149¼	Continental	80
City	255	St. Nicholas	110½
Phenix	96	Commonwealth	86
Fulton	150	New-York County	200
Merchants' Ex.	90	Import'rs'&Trad'rs'	180
State of New-York	112½	Park	146½
Commerce	114⅝	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	87
Mercantile	132	Central National	90½
American Exchange	106⅝	Ninth National	102¼
Bank of the Republic	109	Gold Exchange	116
Bank of N. America	100	Bkrs.& Brokers' Ass.	75¼
Hanover	105	German American	102½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	122¼	122½
Pennsylvania Central	108½	108¾
Reading	110⅜	111
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42⅝	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25
Northern Central	36¾	37¼
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90⅝

It is surmised to-day that the rise in Pacific Mail is not seasonable or acceptable for the managing men inside the Direction, and rumors were current that they will to-night put forth the most unfavorable exhibit of the affairs and prospects of the concern which this notable and unselfish new Board have yet been able to cook up for the edification of timid Stockholders.

The Farragut Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Fireman's Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the month of June, were:

1873	$195,480 00
1872	180,786 75
Increase	$14,693 25
From Jan. 1 to June 30:	
1873	$1,164,460 67
1872	1,059,133 16
Increase	$105,327 51

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,427,800.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873. }

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest Iron, Coal, and Timber regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds,** buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., }
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at 90 "flat," for sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.
We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Hemp, bales	94
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Hides, No.	2,576
Copper, bbls.	248	Hides, bdls.	968
Copper, cakes	518	Oil, bbls.	21
Cotton, bales	1,227	Leather, sides	50
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	100	Skins, bales	24,401
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	200	Beef, pkgs.	25
Eggs, bbls.	954	Cut-meats, pkgs.	286
Flour, bbls.	9,348	Lard, tcs.	113
Meal, bbls.	625	Oil-cake, pkgs.	700
Meal, bags	360	Butter, pkgs.	700
Wheat, bushels	81,055	Cheese, pkgs.	19,583
Corn, bushels	84,096	Tallow, pkgs.	4,061
Oats, bushels	128,075	Tobacco, hhds.	184
Rye, bushels	500	Tobacco, pkgs.	6
Malt, bushels	13,328	Wool, bales	875
Barley, bushels	375	Whisky, bbls.	977
Peas, bushels	300		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—2,766 bales Cotton, 37 cases Ribbons, 36,650 bushels Wheat, 11 bbls. Sweeps, 911 bags Ore, 11 bales Furs, 209 tcs. Beef, 295 bdls. Hides, 12 cases Nails.

By the bark Olive Branch, for Liverpool—16,065 Staves, 50 bales Cotton, 200 pchns. Syrup, 50 boxes Bacon, 300 hhds. Syrup, 275 tcs. Syrup.

By the ship Astronomer, for Liverpool—37,218 bushels Wheat, 205 hhds. Tobacco, 44 tcs. Tobacco, 6,000 Staves, 400 bales Cotton, 1,151 sacks Oil-cake, 500 bbls. Beef.

By the ship John Bunyan, for Havre—616 hhds. Tobacco, 5 cases Tobacco, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark Henry Pittner, for Trieste—2,255 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Letizia, for Cork and orders—21,925 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Vitesse, for Antwerp—300 tcs. Lard, 100 hhds. Tallow, 17 boxes Bacon, 5 bales Cotton, 34 boxes Handles, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 450 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Staves.

By the steamer Alabama, for Glasgow—80 bbls. Linseed Oil, 13 casks Stearine, 174 bbls. Tallow, 20 hhds. Tallow, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 229 bales Hair, 800 bbls. Resin, 76 casks Sperm Oil, 1,030 bags Oil Cake, 50 tcs. Syrup, 33 bbls. Oil, 500 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 96 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship Marianna II., for Lisbon—1 Cotton Press, 79 boxes Drugs, 100 bbls. Resin, 88 hhds. Tobacco, 60,000 Staves, 18 boxes Clocks.

By the bark Wanderer, for Stettin—2,886 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Templar, for Genoa—2,839 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Potts sell readily as wanted at $8 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly unchanged.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Preparations for the Fall trade are in progress, but of actual transactions in the wholesale line few are at present reported, and values on seasonable styles are nominally as last quoted.

BRICKS—There has been a rather slow and unsatisfactory movement noted in this line since our last, though the offerings of stock have been comparatively light within the previous range as to values, including Jersey at from $6 50@$7 afloat, and $8 50@$9 delivered; North River, $7@$7 50 afloat, and $9@$9 50 delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11 delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5 afloat, and $6 50@$7 delivered; Croton, $14@$17 afloat, and $17@$20 delivered, and Philadelphia, $28@$30 afloat.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request within the previous range. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@38c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been firm and in good request, including Liverpool House Cannel quoted firm at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from Yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet since our last, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@32½c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—A good demand prevails for Rio and Santos at the advanced prices quoted in our last. Sales have been reported of 3,351 bags Rio, by the Cuba, and 4,368 by the Middlesex, on private terms. Other kinds have been firm and more sought after. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb. 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19½c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold. There has been a much more satisfactory distributing trade reported at very firm prices.

COTTON—A very slow trade has been noted for early delivery at irregular figures, buyers, for other than contract purposes having the advantage as to values, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 736 bales, (of which 219 bales were to arrive,) including 230 bales to spinners and 506 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a more extensive scale, and prices have been quoted up 1-16c.@5-16c., closing buoyantly. Sales since our last of 12,850 bales, (of which 1,200 bales last evening and 11,650 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the call,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 7-16c.@20½c.; August, 19⅞c.@19 29-32c.; September, 18¾c.@18 7-16c.; October, 17¾c.@17 13-16c.; November, 17 9-16c.; December, 17½c. The receipts at the port to-day were 1,227 bales, including 1,025 from New-Orleans, 202 ₩ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,629 bales, and thus far this week 5,407 bales, against 8,118 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,518,985 bales, against 2,662,993 same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Strict Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜

EGGS—Have been more active and much firmer within the range of from 22½c.@26c. for fair ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main inquiry for good to prime stock at from 23c.@24c. ₩ dozen.

FISH—The demand for the leading kinds has been good, on a firm basis as to values, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 75@$6 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $7@$11 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active and quoted somewhat firmer as to values, with the main inquiry for the better grades of shipping, trade, and family extras, which have been held with decidedly more confidence, especially choice to fancy Minnesotas. The export demand has been mostly for West India stock, chiefly City Mills, within the range of $6 75@$7 35 ₩ bbl. Good to choice Superfines, and No. 2 have been in light supply and quoted strong as to price, having been in fair request. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,400 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 45, chiefly at $4@$4 35; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 20@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 50; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 35; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 70 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,600 bbls. City Mill Extras, and 3,500 bbls. shipping Extras, State and Western, in lots, within the quoted range. At the close, there was rather less buoyancy apparent.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$3 25@$4 50
Sour Flour	3 45@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 75
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been attracting more attention and has been quoted steadier in price, on restricted offerings of stock. The demand has been mostly for good to choice extras, in job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 10 for very inferior stock, ₩ bbl....California Flour continues very quiet, with fair to very fancy Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been more active at $4@$5 35 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine; sales, 875 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 25, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 650 bbls....Bag-meal continues in request at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal slow of sale within the range at from $6 75@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Since the free movements reported in our last there has been less activity in the general market, the advanced prices claimed operating, to some extent, against business. Further sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 07½@$2 10; 700 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 50; 250 boxes do., Crow brand, at $2 60; 350 casks Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; 100 bags Ivica Almonds and 50 bags Naples Walnuts on private terms; 400 bags Tarragona Almonds at 19c.; 50 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 12¾c., and 550 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 07½@$2 10; loose Muscatel do. at $2 30@$2 60 ₩ box; Valencia at 7c.; Currants at 6¼c.; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 12¾c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 8c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively limited supply for prompt delivery, and has been quoted up 2c.@3c. a bushel, with a moderately active demand noted for shipment and milling. The later dealings, however, indicated a less confident movement, and prices weakened a little, influenced to some extent by the freer offerings for forward delivery and the steadier temper of the Freight market at the close. Winter Wheat attracted rather more attention, mainly for milling, and was quoted dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,000 bushels at $1 52 for No. 1 Duluth Spring, part to arrive soon; $1 52@$1 52½ for No. 1 Milwaukee do.; $1 49@$1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 42@$1 44 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 35@$1 42 for No. 3 Spring; $1 28@$1 35 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 42 for Iowa Spring, ungraded; $1 58@$1 61 for Amber Western; $1 50@$1 58 for Red do.; $1 80 for White Michigan, subsequently held at $1 85 ₩ bushel; $1 90 for new Amber Delaware. For forward delivery a moderate demand prevailed, and sales were reported of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of August options, at $1 46, with $1 46 bid and $1 47@$1 48 asked for last half of August....Corn advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, on restricted offerings and a moderately active demand for home trade purposes and for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 172,000 bushels at 58c.@60½c. for steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 61c.@63c. for sailing vessel do. do., the latter rate for choice; 60c.@61c. for Kiln-dried stock; 62½c.@63½c. for Yellow do.; 58c.@57c. for Hot and inferior mixed do....Rye has been quiet and irregular; a few car lots of Western were placed at 79c....Barley and Barley-malt have been very tame and nominally unchanged as to prices....Oats closed a shade firmer on less urgent offerings of the better grades and a fair demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at 43c.@45c. for ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 43½c.@44c. for average lots, closing with 44c. bid for full loads of good quality; 42½c.@44c. for Black do.; 48c.@53c., chiefly at 50c.@52c. for White do.; State stock very scarce and nominal as to values....Feed has been in fair request within the range of from $19@$24 ₩ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay has been offered more freely, and quoted less firm, on a moderate inquiry. Straw quiet. Prime to choice Bale Hay quoted at $28@$32; good Hay, $20@$23; good Shipping, $16@$18; common Shipping, $16@$18; Long Rye Straw, $18@$19; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $12@$13, ₩ ton.

HIDES—Have been quite moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates. We quote Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 25c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@28 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@21 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., as they run; Texas Rough, 20@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Western, 20@25 lbs., 18c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency. Dry-salted Hides, thus: Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 16c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 17½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@17½c., currency. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 40@50 lbs., 13½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 13½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Texas, 50@75 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Texas Kips, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¼c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency. Upper Leather Hides thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26½c.@27c., gold, selected; Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., 23c.@24c.; Texas Rough Kips, 8@11 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 17c.@18c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold.

HOPS—Have met with a slow sale, yet have been quoted about steady, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted about steady at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old Olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manila sold to the extent of 4,600 bales by the Scindia, (to arrive,) on private terms. Market otherwise quiet. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 1½c.@1⅞c., currency, ₩ lb. North River flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been in very limited demand, and quoted at 27½c.@28c. for Lake, showing less firmness....There has been more doing in Iron, but at irregular prices, with sales reported of 400 tons Scotch Pig, on private terms; 300 tons Glengarnock do. at $43@$43; 600 tons No. 1 American do. at $48; 200 tons No. 2 do. at $43@$44. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $42@$43; Glengarnock at $43; No. 1 American Pig at $46@$48; No. 2 do. at $42@$46; Wrought Scrap at $46@$48; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works, at $75@$80. Old Rails $50@$52....Of Steel Rails, 4,000 tons have been disposed of on private terms....Pig-lead has been very quiet at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., gold, for foreign....Spelter has been dull yet steady at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in moderate request, with Straits quoted at 31¾c.; English at 29¾c.@29⅞c., and Banca at 36c., gold; sales have been reported of 100 slabs Straits at 31¾c.; 25 tons English at 29¾c.@29⅞c., gold....Tin plates have been quiet at former figures; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne sold at $10 50, gold; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 50; Coke, $9 25@$10; Coke Terne, $8 75@$9, gold, ₩ box....Zinc inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry for foreign at about previous quotations, with sales reported of two cargoes, embracing 418 hhds. and 32 tcs. Port Spain, at 30c., and 438 hhds. and 62 tcs. Cuba at 29c. ₩ gallon. Otherwise the market was tame and values somewhat irregular. New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@36c.; English Islands at 25c.@60c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted within the previous range as to values:

Cut, 10d.@60d. ₩ 100 lbs.	$ ..@$4 75	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$ ..@$5 00
Cut, 8d.@9d.	..@ 5 00	Clinch	6 25@ 6 75
Cut, 6d.@7d.	..@ 5 25	Finishing	5 25@ 6 75
Cut, 4d.@5d.	..@ 5 50	Copper Nails	..@ 45
Cut, 3d.	..@ 6 25	Yellow Metal	27@ 30
Cut, 2d.@3d.	..@ 7 00		

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 1,750 bbls. Strained at $2 90@$3; 4,000 bbls. do. to arrive, chiefly at $3; 1,500 bbls. No. 2 at $3 12½@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar dull at former figures....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with sales reported since our last of 225 bbls. at 45c., and 75 bbls. Southern and New-York pks. at 45½c.@46½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in less request at rather less firm prices, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 100 bbls. Northern at 63c., and 380 bbls. Humpback, part at 57c., all for manufacturing. Crude Sperm has been dull but steady; sales at New-Bedford, 180 bbls. at $1 42 for manufacturing. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quoted steady though inactive. Linseed has been in slack demand at easier figures. Lard-oil has been inquired for at unaltered rates; 175 bbls. sold at 69c.@74c. Other kinds quiet. Crude Whale quoted at 57c.@64c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 67c.@74c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 95c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12½@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@47½c.; Yellow and White at 54c.@63c. ₩ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c.

OIL CAKE—Has been in limited demand since our last, with City (from East India seed) quoted at $37, gold, and Western at $39, currency, ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally inactive, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¾c. for prompt delivery; 8c. for August and September, and 8¼c. for September and October....Refined here at 18c. for prompt delivery. A small cargo of high test Oil was disposed of at 18¾c....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 18¼c. for July, and 18c. for August....Refined, in cases, 22c....Naphtha, 10c.@10½c....No important dealings reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after, and quoted somewhat irregular in price, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,050 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 40@$17 50; and 250 bbls. City Prime Mess on private terms, with old Mess quoted at $16 75, and extra prime at $14, ₩ bbl. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, July option, at $17 37½, and 750 bbls. do., August, at $17 40, ₩ bbl....Dressed hogs have been in demand within the steady range of 6½c.@7½c. for City....Cut-meats have been more inquired for and quoted somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported of 325 tcs. Smoked Hams 14¾ to 15 lbs., at 15c.; 10 tcs. do., 18 lbs., at 14c.; 23 tcs. damaged do. at 9¾c.; 30 tcs. sour Hams at 8c.; 112 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14½ lbs., at 14½c.; 2,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 14c.@14½c.; 1,800 Pickled Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.; 1,900 Smoked Shoulders, chiefly at 10c., and 23,000 lbs. Bellies at 8½c.@9c....Bacon has been dull but steady; 40 boxes Long Clear sold at 9c.@9¼c., and 25 boxes Short Rib at 9c....Lard has been essentially unchanged as to price, for early delivery, with a limited movement noted. Sales, 60 tcs. new Western Steam, at 8½c.; 150 tcs. City do., at 8⅜c.; 50 tcs. City No. 1, at 8c. For forward delivery the demand has been on a restricted scale, with July options quoted a trifle weaker as to values. Sales, 750 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 9c.; 750 tcs. do., August, at 9 1-16c., and 750 tcs. do., September, at 9¼c....Beef has been quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. We quote: From $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl.; Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Sales, 200 bbls. and 75 tcs. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands....Trade in Butter has been on a moderate scale, with the finer grades quoted firm, on less urgent offerings of stock. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to strictly choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@21c. for Western; 22c.@25c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in fairly active request at the modified quotations, in good part for shipment. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c., and 11c.@12c. for fair to very good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 6c.@12c.; Western product at from 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in quite moderate demand, at from $7 75@$9 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been dull, but steady, with Clover quoted at from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite firm, and in good demand for refining purposes, with sales reported since our last of 2,781 hhds. and 250 boxes, including 2,470 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅞c.; 54 hhds. Martinique at 7½c.; 257 hhds. and 100 boxes Centrifugal on private terms, and 150 boxes Havana at 7⅞c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba strong at 7¾c.; good do. at 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9⅛c. Refined Sugars continue in good request, with Powdered quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Crushed at 10⅞c.@11c.; Granulated, 10⅞c.@11c.; A's, 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c.

SKINS—Trade has been devoid of animation, yet prices have not varied materially, buyers having the advantage. Honduras Deer quoted at 55c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Chagres, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₩ lb. And Tampico Goat at 47c.@47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in comparatively limited request, yet quoted steady, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@26c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, since our last, at about previous figures; sales equal to 84,000 lbs., in lots, at 8½c.@8⅝c., chiefly at 8⅝c.@8 15-32c. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. sold at 9⅝c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand at firmer rates; 350 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. Seed Leaf has been in fair request at former prices; sales, 280 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6c.@6¼c.; 300 cases 1872 Connecticut Seconds and Fillers, and 230 cases 1872 Ohio, on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 7c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 8c.@9c. Of Havana, 400 bales sold at 80c.@95c. Manufactured quiet. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7½c. @ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c.	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@45c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 11c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 9½c.@12c. And 1872 Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@10c.; Connecticut seconds, 18c.@22c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 9c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@7c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 5¾c.@6½c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c., but inactive; 200 bbls. sold.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter was in more request, and rates closed rather more firmly. The available supply of room was comparatively limited. Vessels for the Petroleum and Naval Store trades were in fair demand at full figures. There was a moderate call for accommodation for general cargo at the ruling quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₩ bushel; 350 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.; 50 boxes Provisions on private terms; 140 tons Oil-cake at 30s. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₩ bushel; 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 15,500 boxes Cheese at 70s.@75s., chiefly at 70s.; 200 pkgs. Beef, part tierces stock, at 8s. 3d., and 1,000 bags Ore on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and equal to 30 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 48s....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 boxes Cheese at 70s. ₩ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, August shipments, at 14d. ₩ bushel; And a Danish brig, 138 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 362 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d. and if to Cardiff or Newport, at 8s. 6d., or, if to Bristol or Gloucester, at 8s. 7½d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 413 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, (a recharter) at 9s.; an Italian bark, 550 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., (also a recharter,) at 9s. ₩ quarter....For Hamburg, by sail, 250 tons Cedar Wood at 35s., and 50 tons Black Walnut at 57s. 6d.; also, a Norwegian bark, 671 tons, hence, with Resin at 5s....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 539 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 8s. 10d. ₩ quarter....For the Continent, an American bark, 790 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl....An American ship, 900 tons, a German ship, 873 tons, a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, and a Swedish brig, 264 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, had been chartered previously, as reported....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 10½d. ₩ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, about 600 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Stettin, an American brig, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar, an American schooner, 371 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $4,400....For Gibraltar and orders, a Spanish bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d., and an Italian bark, about 370 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. do., (a recharter,) same rates....For Odessa, an Italian bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum at 52c. and 10 gratuity....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 148 tons, at $2,300 and port charges....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $13 50; and another with do., from Savannah, at $12 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $4 75@$6 50. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 18½ spot or seller July; $1 14¾@$1 14½ seller August; $1 09¾ seller September. Rejected, 91½c.@93c. Corn steady at 35½c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular spot, or seller July; 37½c. seller August; 39¼c. seller September. Oats steady for cash; fair demand, but at lower rates for futures; sales of No. 2 at 28½c. spot; 27⅝c. seller August; Rejected, 25½c.@26c. Rye dull and drooping at 56c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall quotable at 60c.@65c. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally lower, quoted at $15 37½@$15 50, spot or seller August; $15 25 seller September. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer at 7½c. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged; no sales. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 76,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, and 129,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 6,710 bbls.; Wheat, 16,900 bushels; Corn, 36,358 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 146,200 bushels; Corn, 35,385 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 44,407 bushels; Corn, 53,824 bushels; Oats, 34,901 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $9@$9 25. Wheat firm, with an upward tendency; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 42; 700 bushels White Canada at $1 73; 400 bushels Sheboygan Spring on private terms; quoted, Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 32; White Canada, $1 65@$1 73; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn dull; sales of 7,200 bushels No. 2 at 46c.; 6,000 bushels, in lots, on private terms; 2,400 bushels per sample at 42½c. Oats dull; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 at 37½c.; 11,000 bushels at 38c.; 4,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at 39c.; 2,000 bushels blown at 38½c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt quiet; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Flour weak; new only salable at lower prices; business small. Wheat steady; all the millers began operations to-day; New No. 3 Fall, $1 25; New No. 2 Winter Red, $1 40. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 37½c.@38½c., in elevator; 43c.@44c. sacked. Oats active, higher, and irregular; No. 2, 32c.@34½c., cash; 32½c.@33½c., July; 28½c., August, 35c.@37c., sacked. Rye quiet; Prime, 62½c. Whisky higher at 90c. Pork quiet; small lots at $16 50@$16 75. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; packed Shoulders sold at 6c. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard quiet; small lots of Refined at 8½c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle in good demand, with a light supply; good to choice Wintered Texans, $4 25@$4 75; through droves, $1 75@$2 75; native Cows and Heifers, $2 10@$4; medium to choice Beeves, $3 70@$4 86. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$9; do. Family, $9 75@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9. Wheat firm; stock scarce and in fair demand, but prices unchanged. Corn quiet for Southern White; Southern, 83c.; Yellow do., 60c.; Mixed Western dull at 58c. Oats firmer; stock scarce; Southern, 53c.@56c.; Mixed Western, 50c.; White do., 53c. Rye quiet at 70c.@75c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $17 50@$17 75. Bulk Meats very firm; stock scarce; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c., for car lots; jobbing lots, ½c. higher. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at 93½c.@94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 15.—Flour steady; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 82¼; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48. Corn firm; sales of 2,400 bushels Low Mixed, in lots, at 55c.; one car at 54c. Oats quiet; sales of one car Western at 44c. Cornmeal, $1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22, ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—446,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—10,400 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Peas, 1,190,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced 5c.@6c., closing weak; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $2 10; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 59½; seller July, $1 54; seller August, $1 39½; seller September, $1 37; No. 1 Red, $1 62; No. 2 do., $1 59; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 68. Corn steady at 42½c. for High Mixed, spot; 43½c., seller August; 45½c., seller September; Low Mixed, 41¼c.; no grade, 39½c. Oats steady at 39c. for No. 1; 35c. for No. 2; seller August, 32½c.; Rejected, 30c. Freights—To Buffalo, 3½c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8½c. for Corn; Corn to Ogdensburg, 9c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat steady; Old No. 2 Winter Red, $1 40@$1 43. Corn quiet at 48c.@50c. Rye firm at 72c.@73c. Oats quiet at 31c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet at $17 for jobbing sales; offerings and demand light. Lard steady; current make, 8½c.@8¼c.; Steam, 8½c.; held 8½c. August; Kettle quiet at 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders in demand at 7½c.; held 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides held 9¾c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky firm at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 15@$1 35 for Red and White, on arrival. Corn firm at 60c.@62c., sacked. Oats firm at 43c.@45c., sacked. Rye quiet at 65c.@70c., on arrival. Barley steady at 85c.@90c. Pork steady at $17. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10¾c., all packed. Hams—Sugar-cured fancy, 14½c.@15½c.; plain, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierces, 9c.@9¼c.; Kegs, 10c.@10½c.; Steam, 8½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose; ¼c. higher, packed. Whisky firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour steady; sales of Family Extra at $6 70. Wheat advanced and in fair demand at $1 30¾ for No. 1; $1 22¾ for No. 2, cash; seller July, $1 22½; seller August, $1 19½. Oats dull and lower at 28½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 35c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 62c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 70c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 96,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 50,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Petroleum quiet but firm; Crude, 12¼c.; Refined, 18c., on the spot and for the month. Molasses—Cuba, 29c. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$8 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 58@$1 65, the latter for new; Southern Red and Amber, $1 69@$1 70; White, $1 80@$1 85. Rye—Western, 88c. Corn active; Yellow, 57c.@58c.; Mixed Western, 55c.@56c.; Heated and Damp, 40c.@45c. Oats active and higher; White, 47c.@50c.; Mixed, 39c.@43c. Whisky firmer at 95c.

DETROIT, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 93@$1 94 for Extra; $1 83 for No. 1 White; $1 53 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. for No. 1. Oats dull and lower at 37½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Oats. Freights to Oswego, 9c.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Oats dull and drooping at 42c.@43c. Bacon firm and fair demand at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 10⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 10⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—Flour in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Wheat in demand by millers. Rye dull at 75c.@80c. Corn in full supply; good Western is offered at 59c. afloat. Sales of White State Oats, in bags, at 52c.@54c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—Hay firmer; Prime, $24@$25; Choice scarce at $27. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, $93@$95; Cincinnati, 96c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 126½c. New-York, sight, ⅛c. premium. Gold, 115½c.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Wheat firm and in better demand; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 62; No. 2 do. held at $1 50. Corn steady at 47c.@48c. Oats firm at 41c. for No. 1. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.@18c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 307 bales; gross, 307 bales; exports to the Continent, 646 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 39,668 bales.

GALVESTON, July 15.—Cotton steady; good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 144 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,449 bales; coastwise, 133 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 18,890 bales.

MOBILE, July 15.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 18½c.; net receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 489 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,150 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—Cotton market bare of stock; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 356 bales; exports coastwise, 497 bales; sales, 42 bales; stock, 5,330 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20½c.; gross receipts, 111 bales; exports coastwise, 157 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, 4,318 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 127 bales; gross, 127 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,408 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; receipts, 132 bales; shipments, 165 bales; stock, 10,429 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19c.; receipts, 38 bales; shipments, 192 bales.

SHERIFFS' AND ARMORY CLAIMS.

The application which was to have been made yesterday, before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers, for writs of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay over $37,000 to one Johnson for rent of armory corner Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, and $52,000 to Sheriff Brennan for fees, was postponed for fifteen days. The application for postponement was made on the ground that additional time was necessary to prepare affidavits in opposition.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

We beg to remind the District Attorney that according to the reports in all the newspapers—never contradicted—the seconds in the recent duel were Mr. CLASON and Mr. CARROLL LIVINGSTON. Both are tolerably well known. They can be subpœnaed before the Grand Jury, and one or other of them can be guaranteed (if necessary) against prosecution. It is said that a certain Dr. PETERS was the surgeon employed on the occasion. The District Attorney need not wait for an information to be laid before the Grand Jury. The duel has become a matter of notoriety—the seconds and the principals are known—and as to the fact itself there is no doubt. A serious responsibility rests upon Mr. PHELPS. Shall it be said that the laws can be violated with impunity by any man who can boast of social influence or wealth?

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, or some friend in his behalf, protests, through the columns of a morning paper, that the Walworth trial was well conducted on his part, and that it is only "malevolence" on our part which leads us to represent him as arguing that a son cannot commit parricide. We are also told that his success has "elicited again that universal recognition from the legal profession, and from the public, of his rank at the head of the American Bar." It might, perhaps, have been in better taste on the part of Mr. O'CONOR's spokesman to have omitted this last sentence—but never mind that. The question is, Did not Mr. O'CONOR seriously contend that a man could not commit parricide, because if he killed his father it would be *prima facie* proof that his father deserved to be killed? Did he not fully justify WALWORTH for slaying his father, and call him a "brave boy?" Did he not also argue that if a man committed a crime involuntarily he ought not to be punished for it? Did he not further warn the jury not to convict his client, because if they did it would bring disgrace upon "the foremost City of New-York, the queen city and chief mart and capital of the New World?" We stand ready to prove that Mr. O'CONOR did say all this—and what the "leaders of the Bar" in other countries think of such an argument it would be very interesting to learn.

If newspapers *will* attempt to excite public sympathy for persons accused of murder, they must expect to get their interesting clients into controversies which, for the purposes of justice, ought to be avoided. It is our rule to keep silence about prisoners who have yet to undergo their trials—but we shall not keep silent when a deliberate attempt is made by nine-tenths of the Press to prejudice public opinion and juries in favor of a prisoner. The woman KATE STODDARD, alias JESSIE WILLOUGHBY, alias AMY SNOW, alias AMY GILMORE, alias KING—for under all these names has the unsophisticated creature carried on her traffic in "personal" advertisements—this woman is plainly told by a section of the Press that she did quite right to take the law into her own hands. We deny the right of any man or woman to do that—although the authority of the "leader of the New-York Bar" may be against us. Until the woman STODDARD—or whatever her name may be—is tried, the newspapers should let her case alone. But observe the kind of stuff which is published every day about her. The following passage describes a scene at the prison chapel last Sunday:

> "The last (hymn?) sung was 'Home, Sweet Home,' and before it was ended many of the less hardened criminals were observed with tearful eyes. There were no tears in KATE's eyes. She did not appear to feel the want of a home, or that she had been guilty of the slightest wrong. At the close of the service she went skipping about, acting very light-hearted. She partook of a good dinner, was furnished with some books by the keeper, and settled herself for a quiet evening."—*Herald.*
>
> "Everybody seems to sympathize with the woman, looking upon her as an unfortunate being who has been betrayed, abused, and finally hunted down by one of her own sex, and to-day contributions of money are being made in her behalf. A contribution was handed her at noon to-day. The prisoner expressed her thanks."—*Express.*
>
> "The blood of CHARLES GOODRICH does not cry aloud for vengeance; he and the woman *were quits,* for *his death seems only fair penalty* for a blighted life."—*Tribune.*

Why not abolish our law courts altogether, and let the newspapers try all accused persons?

We must disclaim as journalists any credit for the article on the "Terrestrial Influence of Sun-spots" which we publish to-day. It is from the pen of one of our ablest scientific men, and therefore deserves more attentive consideration than if it merely expressed the views of a writer who had not made a careful study of the subject.

According to a cable telegram, Prince ARTHUR, of England, (aged twenty-three,) is going to Copenhagen to solicit the hand of the Princess THYRA, (aged twenty.) In its territorial influence the Crown of Denmark has not been particularly lucky of late years. Its matrimonial alliances have been, however, the most brilliant in Europe. First, the Princess ALEXANDRA was married to the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain in 1863; then the Princess DAGMAR was married to the Czarowitz in 1866; and next Prince GEORGE, who had a few years before accepted the crown of Greece, was married, in 1867, to the niece of the Czar. If the Duke of EDINBURGH marries, as the gossips say he will, the daughter of the Czar, and Prince ARTHUR takes to wife the Princess THYRA, of Denmark, the degrees of kinship between the royal houses of Great Britain, Russia, and Denmark will become equally numerous and bewildering.

If anything can bring the jarring Republican factions of Spain to their senses the continued successes of the Carlists should accomplish that result. The capture by an insurrectionary force of a town within fifty miles of the second city in the country would, anywhere else than in Spain, excite not only genuine alarm, but would elicit such a burst of patriotic fervor as would unite all the loyal people in one determined effort to suppress the rebellion. Civil strife has, however, become so much the normal condition of Spain that it needs something very extraordinary either to alarm or arouse the people. If the Carlists have their own way for a little longer it may prove too late for making an effort to save the Republic.

LIBERALS IN SEARCH OF A CANDIDATE.

The Liberals of Ohio are in search of a candidate. A sort of official advertisement for one has been issued by the Cincinnati organ of the party. The document is a curious contribution to the history of the "Great Liberal Movement." Our readers will remember that this movement was cradled, if it was not born, in Ohio. It was there that the overwhelming yearning for reform, and a "new deal" in the offices was most conspicuously expressed. In Cincinnati this new party of old hacks pretended to count its rank and file by tens of thousands, and its distinguished leaders by the score. In the office of the Cincinnati organ most of the intellectual supplies for the campaign were stored, and were dealt out freely on requisitions from the Eastern newspaper offices. It was the habit of the late Mr. GREELEY, in his days of sore distress, to say that his own paper was being ruined for lack of the energy and ingenuity displayed by his favorite Western organ. Drowning men cling to a straw, and the public may not agree with Mr. GREELEY's estimate of the value of Cincinnati Liberal journalism. But such as it was, it was unquestionably the best the Liberals had, and was infinitely better than the elaborate casuistry of the Chicago organ, the solemn gush of the New-York organ, or the labored smartness of the Springfield organ.

The advertisement of the Cincinnati *Commercial* for a Liberal candidate may, therefore, as we have remarked, be regarded as official, and as stating pretty completely the wants and the resources of the party. As to the resources, no one will be surprised that they are acknowledged to be *nil.* The various classes of men from which candidates are usually drawn, are frankly admitted to be exhausted. "The lawyers and the politicians, the soldiers and the statesmen," cries this Liberal journalist, "we have tried them, and they are not wanted." When one remembers the specimens of lawyers, soldiers, politicians, and statesmen the Liberal Party brought to the surface, we presume it will be admitted they are *not* wanted. They certainly were not last year, if we may believe the election returns, which must have read to the Liberals last November like the lists of killed and wounded after a great battle. We do not believe they are wanted any more now than they were then. This being so, of course it is the part of wisdom to admit it.

The *Commercial* does so. It declares that the Liberals must have a new man. When a dealer is in a tight place, and his securities are all bad or doubtful, the first thing he wants, and the thing he wants most, is a new name on his paper. But, obviously, it must be a well-known name, a strong name. Not so with the bankrupt Liberals. They have still great confidence in their ability to persuade the people to trust them with a new name, even if its only claim to confidence is that it is not a bad one. They cling, the cleverest of them, in spite of their bitter experience, to the delusion that if they can shelter themselves behind some innocent-looking leader that they can persuade the public that they are a great reform party, that virtue is theirs by sacred monopoly, and that every other party, especially the party to which the great majority of the public belong, is only a pack of knaves and fools, who are keeping the saints out of possession. Accordingly the Ohio Liberals pine for an unknown leader, without the incumbrance of a "record," and innocent of the embarrassments of an established reputation. Given any sort of green bough to hold in front of them, and they will scare the Macbeth of the White House with the idea that "Birnam wood doth move to Dunsinane."

Their demagogism, however, is very transparent. Farmers' movements—that is, the real movements of real farmers—are powerful in the West, and the Liberals are not slow to seek to profit by them. The Liberal candidate must be a farmer. According to the Cincinnati organ, he must be "a cultivator of beef and bacon, beans and buckwheat, cows and corn, cabbages and cucumbers, with a strong smell of the soil in his blouse and the fragrance of barn-yards in his boots—a man far removed from contact with cities and unknown in the precincts of court-houses, whom contractors have not contaminated nor monopolists manipulated."

We do not know how the Ohio farmers will relish this description of a representative of their class. It is probable that they will not be flattered by it. As we have said, it is at best very transparent demagogism, and farmers do not take any more kindly to that species of deception than other classes. It is, beside, very coarse demagogism, and not a little impudent. To assume that the farmers would prefer a man who never cleaned the "soil" out of his coat, or the barn-yard dirt from his boots, is simply insulting. The Liberal Party had some experience last year in trying to humbug the farmers by giving prominence to the peculiarities of their candidate's dress, supposed to denote his ardent sympathy with the tillers of the soil. We should not suppose the result would encourage them to repeat the experiment. Moreover, what the farmers themselves want is, not men in public office who know nothing of the duties and temptations of place, but men who are familiar with both, and can perform the first and resist the second. Want of "contact with cities" would not be to an enterprising farmer from Ohio, or from any other State, proof of a candidate's honesty, though it would be quite conclusive as to his inexperience and probable gullibility. The condition of the Liberals, in Ohio, is desperate, if this is their strongest card. Their party was condemned last year for its share in a gross political swindle. They seem to want to prove now that they could not have been arrant knaves last year, because they are such conspicuous fools this year.

LIBERTINISM AND LAW.

There can be no doubt that the officers of the law are largely responsible for the contempt into which the law has fallen in this community. When men can revive the practice of dueling with impunity, when newspapers are daily allowed to publish immoral articles and advertisements, and when murder is openly justified and murderers elevated into heroes—it is quite clear that the ministers of justice must be largely at fault. We have arrived at a period when the Mayor of New-York City can appoint the publisher of an obscene paper Superintendent of Police without incurring any public condemnation. Who blames Mr. HAVEMEYER for picking out the former editor and publisher of the filthy *Police Gazette* to be at the head of the police force of this City? Is he thought any the worse of in social circles? Nay, has he not numerous defenders and advocates? And yet of all crimes, that of debauching the minds of the young is surely one of the most monstrous—and that is the crime which Mr. HAVEMEYER *must* know MATSELL committed. If he had never seen the *Police Gazette* before he appointed MATSELL, he has had plenty of time to see it since. He cannot now be ignorant that MATSELL was its proprietor or editor, or both. Yet he does not remove MATSELL. A grosser insult was never leveled at the community than that which proceeded from Mr. HAVEMEYER when he placed the publisher of a licentious and obscene paper at the head of the police force of this City. He keeps his tool in that office still, in defiance of decency and respect for public opinion. What right has Mr. HAVEMEYER to inflict so great a disgrace and scandal upon the community?

It is no wonder that newspapers are the channels of all kinds of filth when the Mayor of the City is found hand in hand with the publisher of a ribald sheet. Look at the New-York *Herald* of last Sunday—it is a paper which no young man or woman ought to be allowed to read, and yet which, doubtless, was taken home by many fathers without much compunction. Under pretense of reporting facts, all sorts of horrible scenes of vice are described. It is impossible to give anybody an idea of the filth contained in this one paper without quoting largely from it, and to do that would be to make THE TIMES as bad as the *Herald.* But take a single specimen—the least offensive of the whole. It is from a leading article on "picnics:"

> "The lonely dell where innocent flatteries might be paid which it would do the violets no harm to listen to is converted into the bower of an orgy, and the grotto where love might be spoken, and no harm done, becomes the lair of sensuality and lust. Almost every other gentle landscape which the genius of the modern picnic touches is desecrated by the contact. The indignant foliage rustles with the shame that has been wrought there, and could the modest leaves tell all they have looked down upon we should have a poetical police report delivered in Æolian cadences. All the splendid livery of nature is spattered with the moral mud the modern picnic has thrown upon it. Oh, if we could only have the picnic pure and simple, as Adam and Eve might have held it ere Eve picked the apple to make Adam a turnover! We want no green groves demoralized; no glow-worm's glen of chastity made infamous."

This is the "moral" column—judge what the openly immoral columns must be like. The "Personal" advertisements of the *Herald* ought alone to be sufficient to keep the paper out of every decent household. We quote a few which have appeared during the last few days:

> "A bewitching Arm.—Fifth-avenue stage, Monday, 11:15. Please address, mentioning circumstances," &c.
>
> "Amos Costa.—Let the old arrangement stand. You must not get nervous."
>
> "B * * ch—For God's sake do not forget your promise to your old friend L. Communicate at once, and all will be right."
>
> "Dear L.—Come right away, or write to me. Paul et Fannie will be here soon."
>
> "For Adoption—A fine male child; full surrender. Mme. ——, No. — East Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue."
>
> "Will the young lady who rode in Bleecker-street car, Sunday about noon, from Fulton Ferry to Greene-street, holding a book, please address ——, and thereby oblige the gentleman who sat next to her!"
>
> "Polly and B.—Meet me, same time and place, Monday evening. Have been out of town. D."
>
> "Sweet Minnie—Ha, ha! looked for you all the week; tell me, through Personals, any day where I can write you."
>
> "Will the ladies in Second-avenue car, got out at Forsyth-street, who were amused about hairless individual, address —, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office."

It will be seen that not only does the *Herald* publish these advertisements, but it also makes its office a sort of assignation-house, by allowing men and women to make appointments there. And all this is done without any interference on the part of the law, without any remonstrance from the public. It has been proved over and over again that the "medical" and personal advertisements in the *Herald* have been the direct cause of numerous crimes. They bring money to that paper—so they would to any other paper which consented to publish them; but it is money which will do no one any good in the long run. A profit which is derived from the ruin of other people—from debauchery, vice, and murder—will not make a man much richer in the end. In the meanwhile, is the law quite powerless to check this atrocious traffic?

THE TERRESTRIAL INFLUENCE OF SUN-SPOTS.

Ever since the announcement by SCHWABE, in 1851, of the remarkable fact that the number and magnitude of the spots on the sun vary regularly with a period of about ten or eleven years, scientists have been on the lookout for reflections, so to speak, of this periodicity upon the earth. It was very soon found that the amount of magnetic disturbance, or to put it in another way, the frequency and intensity of magnetic storms, is greatest precisely when sun-spots are largest and most numerous, and *vice versa.* LAMONT first brought this out by an examination of certain observations of the magnetic needle, and more recently LOOMIS and others, by a discussion of records of the Aurora Borealis. Precisely what the connection is has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, but some of the latest observations upon the spots, and the tremendous eruptions that accompany them, seem to show that it is very direct and immediate.

Attempts to find some relation between the temperature of the earth and the corresponding frequency of sun-spots have not been so successful. The temperature at any given station of observation is found to depend too greatly upon local and temporary causes, so that unusual warmth at one part of the planet is apt to be balanced by extreme cold somewhere else. For instance, while the Summer of 1872 was almost unprecedentedly hot both in the United States and in Europe, and the magazine scientists were adducing as a cause the outbursts of magnesium on the solar surface so enthusiastically described by TACCHINI, (newer to him than to other solar spectroscopists,) the unfortunate New-Zealanders were suffering from a Winter of unexampled severity.

Thus far it remains uncertain whether the earth as a whole is warmer or colder when the sun is most thickly spotted; but there is a slight balance of probability in favor of the former supposition, the greater activity of the solar surface when the spots are most numerous, probably more than compensating for the diminution of luminous area. Whenever it becomes possible to get together a sufficient number of trustworthy observations from a sufficient number of stations impartially distributed over the globe, the question can, of course, be solved, but as yet that does not seem feasible.

Within the last year or two several discussions have been published which go to show a connection between the frequency of sun-spots and that of great storms, or the amount of rain-fall. Mr. C. C. MELDRUM, of the Island of Mauritius, was the first to show that the years in which the cyclones of the Indian Ocean and the West Indies had been most numerous and destructive were years when sun-spots were also most numerous. This was followed up by a discussion of the rain-fall in the same regions of the earth, showing as a result that this increases with the spots on the sun. From a more extended investigation, just published in the proceedings of the Royal Society of London, in which Mr. MELDRUM includes eighteen different stations distributed over the earth very widely, he obtains similar results on the whole, though there are more discrepancies and contradictions than before between the indications of different stations, some of the American records especially proving rather intractable. Mr. LOCKYER, the English astronomer, and J. G. SYMONS, well known to meteorologists as an authority on the subject of rain, publish other investigations more or less completely confirming the same conclusion; and it may be considered now as extremely probable that during the years of maximum spot frequency, the average annual rain-fall exceeds by some twenty-five per cent. the amount for the years of minimum. We have said "extremely probable" rather than "certain," because, as has been intimated, there are serious discordances among the individual results, and the subject undoubtedly requires further and careful examination.

There have been also attempts to make out other relations between terrestrial conditions and the sun-spots, some of them very absurd. For instance, a little more than a year ago, a Mr. JENKINS brought out a paper on the cholera, in the course of which he endeavored to show that the outbreaks of the disease are periodical, and that they depend on the sun-spots, the cholera-period being *one and a half* spot-periods. It is hardly necessary to say that periodical phenomena whose periods bear any such ratio to each other cannot possibly be related as cause and effect; if one outburst of the cholera is caused by the presence of sun-spots, the next one is due to their absence.

Undoubtedly the periodical changes, and even the sudden outbreaks, on the solar surface are not without their influence on the earth; but for the most part it is now certain that these influences are very slight, and so masked by other purely terrestrial phenomena as to be extremely difficult of detection.

There is no reason whatever to suppose, as some enthusiasts have lately taught, that the study of the sun will give us the key of the earth's meteorology; and yet, on the other hand, there is evidence of a sufficient amount of connection between the sun's condition and the state of our own atmosphere to render the subject well worthy of careful investigation.

COAL.

We have seen what sudden and great effects the rise in the price of coal has produced in England. One or two of them especially concern Americans. The large advance in iron and other metals and the implements made from them may be greatly attributed to this cause, as may also the incidental employment now given to the neglected sailing vessel which had been a drug in the market, because paying freight had gradually deserted it for iron steamers. Every mile of American railway iron purchased since the rise costs more by reason of an advance stimulated by the rise of coal in England, since as the demand has been very great our American iron masters could also mark up their goods to correspond with English prices. Locomotives, cars, &c., come within the same category, and the American railway traveler or freighter must therefore pay higher rates to the railways to enable them to earn dividends. The same remark may be made of the consumers of other articles made of iron and some other metals. If such is the effect of a grave advance in the English coal market, which can only have an incidental and reflected influence here, how much more would a serious, and especially an artificial, rise in the price of coal here affect us?

Cost of production decides the control of the market for manufactured goods, and fuel is, after labor, perhaps the most important element in determining this. It is very clear, then, that the manufacturing classes should watch with jealous interest the course of our coal market. It is well known that the anthracite region is limited in extent, the bituminous practically unlimited. The former is reached by railway and canal, practically in the hands of a few great corporations. This is not all; these same corporations are large owners of coal lands, and as smaller holders are constantly selling out to them, they are likely soon to have a virtual monopoly of this region. The alleged reason for selling is said to be a pressure brought to bear upon the small owners by the companies in discriminating against them on the matter of freights or otherwise. However this may be, it is clear that such would be the tendency. If the carriers owned no mines, then they would be interested in transporting as much coal as possible, in order to make freight. Freight, and not the price of coal in the market, would be what would most concern them, and the more producers the better for the carrier. But when they become coal-owners the case is altered. They might take the narrow view that their interest was to feed the market sparingly, to discourage production beyond certain limits, even by stealthily encouraging strikes among ignorant and discontented workmen, especially when they have a good stock on hand. To be sure this is not their real interest, since a growing market, at moderate prices, will pay better in the long run, since it will develop, not starve, the manufacturing interest. That we are not merely stating a theory, may be shown from the recent action of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, which last week passed to a second reading a section in the new article on railways, after exhaustive discussion, providing "that no incorporated company, doing the business of a common carrier, shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing for transportation over the works of said company; nor shall such company, directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands in freehold or leasehold, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business." Pennsylvania understands from experience just what the mischief is, although this late remedy is very much like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

These reflections are caused by intimations thrown out in generally well-informed quarters that it is the intention of the anthracite coal companies, by a concerted action, to artificially limit production, and thus sustain or advance prices. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* in its last review of the coal trade, gives the whole coal tonnage (both anthracite and bituminous) for the year at 10,270,834, as against 10,008,109 for the same time last year, showing an increase of 262,725 tons, and yet the price averages 70 to 80 cents per ton in the several markets higher than at the same time last year. It should be fairly stated, however, that companies claim that the prices then were not paying. The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says that the falling off of production in that region during the last week is attributable to the holidays and the intentional lessening of production. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's men are reported to have struck, and business there is suspended, and on all these facts and others hitherto given, the *Public Ledger* repeats its cautious opinions "that the parties controlling the trade will not permit an overstock," in which opinion the *Journal of Commerce* of our City joins, after stating that the condition of the trade did not justify the advancing tendency of coal. We trust the companies will not enter upon an obstructive course. The public are unusually sensitive to the encroachments of corporations just now, and the assertion is freely made that the public interest must be preferred even to the fulfillment of contracts with corporations. Let the coal trade develop naturally and production go on, even if there is an occasional oversupply. The manufacturing interest grows up to meet it, and in the companies' own interest, as well as that of the public, no narrow policy should be adopted. No one grudges them a liberal profit, but it should not be at the expense of our manufacturing interest.

"WAR TAXES" IN FRANCE.

The people of France deserve the hearty sympathy of the people of the United States. They are now struggling desperately with difficulties akin to those which, a few years since, surrounded and embarrassed us. An enormous war debt has laid upon the country the necessity of finding money in a great number of new ways, and of levying taxes upon many forms of property which had for a long time been comparatively exempt. Under the Empire the Governmental expenditures were lavish and corrupt; but the progress of the country in wealth was so rapid and general that the taxes were not burdensome. With the war came disaster to some industries, and injury to nearly all, and on these impaired resources the Government was compelled to make demands indefinitely larger than ever before.

A year since, the Thiers Government proposed and carried a tax on the raw materials of manufactures. The law created a tremendous stir. It was not very difficult to prove that it was open to serious objection. No one denied that it would be burdensome. Even its friends admitted that it was unsustained by any theory of political economy, and that some of its effects were little less than oppressive. But political economy has little or no mercy for the necessities of a nearly ruined nation. It treats of alternatives, and, unfortunately, France had almost no alternative. Any tax that would meet her actual requirements—the interest on her monstrous loan and the cost of her great army—would have been a very severe tax. And this is a view the force of which the opponents of the tax on raw materials are learning every day.

The Superior Council of Commerce—a body which has the primary consideration of questions of taxation—has voted unanimously to report in favor of the abrogation of the law of 1872, imposing a tax on raw materials, and the various "sections" or subcommittees of the Council are now casting about to discover some means by which the gap thus created can be stopped. Each section has under consideration a general division of the interests of the country; one has commerce, one manufactures, one agriculture, &c. It is curious to observe with what loyalty each section is willing to see the interests it does not represent brought under contribution. The section of commerce will accept the tax on salt, but will have none of that on transportation by rail or canal. The section of agriculture regards the tax on salt as indefensible, but is willing to see the tax on piece goods at the factories tried. The section of manufactures cannot stand the tax on piece goods, but is ready to experiment with salt, and even with soda and stearine, and the lesser metals; iron, of course, it cannot see touched. The spirit of the patriot who was willing to drain the last drop of blood from the veins of his wife's relatives for his country's sake, is not foreign to French legislation.

But, meantime, whatever tax is selected, there will be great difficulty in collecting it. France has already entered on that reign of audacious and ingenious fraud on the revenue which is the certain result of very high taxes, and from which we have in this country only lately escaped. The account given by a correspondent recently of the frauds in the single article of alcohol, reads like a chapter from our own internal revenue history of 1866 to 1869. The duty on alcohol was increased two-thirds in 1871. The result is that a hectolitre (twenty-two gallons) of alcohol of the original value of $12 to $14 is worth $50 by the time it reaches the dealer's warehouse. Of course, as against this costly article, alcohol that can escape the revenue has an immense advantage, and this advantage stimulates fraud in the most remarkable manner. Only the other day, for instance, a railway company was condemned for carrying packages which had been delivered to it as boxes of eggs, but which really contained rubber bags full of alcohol. Frauds of this kind have called out the most extreme measures. The right of visit has been given to the entire local police, and a law has been passed adding imprisonment to the penalty of fines already imposed, and which it was found impossible to collect.

Meanwhile, burdensome and vexatious as the war taxes necessarily are, France shows signs of getting rid of them in the same way as the United States have done—by outgrowing them. We have already commented on the marvelous promptness with which the money for the indemnity was raised. But that came largely from the savings hoarded under the Empire. Something more remarkable is the rate at which some of the chief industries of France have advanced since the war. Thus, the manufactures of tissues from the Department of Marne (better known to us as a champagne country, with its head-quarters at Rheims) were, in 1866, 105,000,000. In 1872 they were 150,000,000. This increase, within a period of six years, is fully equal to the increase during a similar period from 1860 to 1866. And other trades tell an equally astonishing story.

Our people can have but the kindliest interest in the welfare of the great industries of a country like France. Whatever may happen, these industries tend to peace and civilization and the reign of order, which, in the long run, is the reign of justice and fair-dealing. And we are very apt, in reading of the political changes which principally attract the attention of the Press, to lose sight of the fact that the vast majority of the people are engaged in industry rather than politics, and producing changes far greater than those which get recorded.

THE REIGN OF VICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to thank you with all my heart for uttering those timely words, in your leader of this date entitled "Our Christian Age and Country."

The general drift of public sentiment seems unfortunately to lie in the direction of mere mawkish pity for wrong-doers, and away from the recognized standards of justice and right. What with the senseless gush over Frank Walworth and Kate Stoddard—*et id genus omne*—coupled with the sad fact that most of our Protestant churches are closed for the Summer, the shepherds gone to rural retreats, and flocks scattered abroad, the City just now appears to be given over to the reign of irreligion and crime.

Under such circumstances, special thanks are due to an influential paper like yours when it lifts up its voice in manly protest against the evil practices and false customs of the day.

We recognize the necessity of rest for weary and overworked pastors; we approve of vacations for them; but where is the reason of the thing when the officers of churches decide for one, two, or three months (as the case may be) to close their houses of worship, and subject those who may not be able to bear the expense of a sojourn at the "watering-places" to a deprivation of the means of public worship?

Mr. Editor, allow me to say, that, though not in sympathy with many things done by "our Roman Catholic brethren," (as Mr. Parton calls them,) I cannot help admiring their course in this respect.

I have yet to hear of the first church of that faith which has been or will be closed on account of hot weather. Would that all other Christians, in their different ecclesiastical organizations, would follow such an example.

It is true, in many up-town churches, nearly all the members leave the City in Summer, while those constituting the rank and file of most Roman Catholic congregations belong to the poorer classes of the community, who cannot afford to take a vacation. But this concession does not materially alter the aspect of the question. The experience of many good people, every Summer, who are called to pass their Sabbaths in town, as they go from one closed church to another, seeking a place in which to worship God, and sometimes compelled to retrace their steps homeward after a fruitless search, is a sad commentary on the fidelity and constancy to duty of average Protestant Ministers in our great cities.

Let me express the hope that your words of truth and soberness, coupled with the efficient and faithful services of our excellent District Attorney and fearless Judges, will effect much toward the suppression of crime and the extinction of a false sentiment touching the transgressor. Having just come from the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Poughkeepsie, where I have imbibed somewhat of the earnest spirit actuating these workers for the moral and spiritual welfare of the youth of the land, I may be pardoned for adding my opinion that to these societies, under God, we may look for the accomplishment of good results—working, as they do, not as rivals, but as most efficient auxiliaries to the Church, carrying on through the warm season their open-air meetings, and so bringing the Gospel to the masses who will not enter the house of God, though its doors may be ever open wide to welcome them. G. H. G.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I write to thank you for the first expression of wholesome thought on the important subject of murder that has appeared in our City Press. If the maudlin sentiment about public sympathy with the murderer be not checked, the mind of the people will become so morbid that sentimental murder will be the high road to popularity. This woman of many names, who is in prison charged with the murder of the man Goodrich—who is she? Get her history. As in the Walworth case, the other party has been removed, and we have her story alone. Who believes it? Goodrich tempted her. Who says so? She does. The probability is that it was quite as much—if not more—the other way. This woman, who, in a soft, seductive tone, said "Charlie," and then shot Charlie, is assuredly no gentle, unsuspecting maiden. Has she or anybody else a right to commit murder?

The greatest law-giver the world has known, when he wrote the awful words, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," did not say, provided always that the murdered man was a good man. Neither does our law. In its eye all men are equal—the only real point of equality. When the law lifts the knife, venal talent, morbid feeling, and sickly sympathy arrest its fall. Until the law be permitted to draw a straight line and walk it, safety, uprightness, and national honor are in abeyance. AMINA.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to thank you most heartily for the editorial in this morning's TIMES on "Our Christian Age and Country." It tells the truth, and tells it well, and should suggest to all editors, and especially to those of all city journals, subjects for strong writing and continued, persistent treatment. Give us some more like it.

Very sincerely yours, R.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The only change of performance to be noticed this week has been made at Wood's Museum, where Mr. John Collins acts nightly in "Rory O'More" and "His Last Legs." Mr. Collins is a well-known artist; or, rather, he was well-known a generation back. It need hardly be added that his acting is that of a performer of vast experience. The afternoon representations at the Museum are supplied by Miss Florence Noble, who appears in the drama of "Shadow Brook." .... Mr. H. D. Palmer arrived from Europe on Monday, with models and "properties" to be employed in the representation of "The Black Crook." That notable event will occur at Niblo's on Aug. 18, when a number of new artists, among whom are Mlles. Boni and Gavaud, danseuses, will be introduced to local audiences.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Arrangements have now been completed for the fifth excursion for poor children, which is to take place on Saturday next, the 19th inst. The boys and girls residing in the poor and densely-crowded neighborhoods of the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards will be taken on that day up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. Two landings will be made, at the foot of Franklin and Christopher streets, for the convenience of the children. The tickets for this excursion are now being distributed by our relief visitors, and they find the same eager demand existing, so thoroughly do these waifs of our streets understand the picnic movement.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Ward Police, assisted by Sergts. Miner and Douglass, is preparing to gather up a large number of children in that section of the City for an excursion. As the children will all come from the immediate neighborhood of the Five Points, they belong to the precise class we desire to reach. A Newsboys' Excursion is also on the programme, after which the Fourth Ward children will be given a holiday.

Already we hear of cases among the children needing relief, so that the branch of the Fund must be opened in a few days. It is to be hoped that the increase of our current expenses will be met by a corresponding increase in contributions. The amount of money expended last year was a little over $15,000, so that to do as much work this year will require nearly as much money. Though the month of June was not a very hot one, illness among the children was prevalent to an alarming extent, and now that the thermometer remains steadily among the nineties, the necessity for relief is a very urgent one.

We have to-day to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Fund:

Catharine L. Wolfe	$300 00
Nora	10 00
Long Island	5 00
Total	$315 00
Previously recorded	8,632 92
Aggregate of Fund	$8,947 92

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Tammany organs assert that "we" will sweep this State in the Fall election. Who are referred to as "we" is not very definite. At present those who fought for Greeley and for Kernan last Autumn are in a woful state of demoralization. They are not quite certain whether the political alliance then formed was of special benefit to any party concerned in it. The Democracy talk about going back to their old quarters and fighting under the old banners. The Liberals pretend to think that they will make more by fighting on their own hook. In the presence of this uncertainty and demoralization, it is absurd for those opposed to the Republican Party to talk about "sweeping the State." To be sure this is their regular standing prediction upon the approach of an election. But it seems as though they would be less inclined to boast about what they intend to do, when the means wherewith they expect to do it are so manifestly meagre and weak.

Although it is a long time yet to the opening of the ballot-box the prospects of the struggle in the Empire State are being extensively commented upon. Already the leading journals of the Republican Party are exhorting their followers to be fully impressed with the importance of the impending contest, and to take steps to retain those who have been well tried and found faithful, and to fill the places of those who are to retire with the best men that can be obtained. THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in an article reviewing the prospect in this State, calls the attention of the Republicans specially to the importance of electing a Legislature worthy of the party and of the State. It declares that in "choosing the next Legislature care should be taken to elect as members none but men of tested integrity." Of course if such men can be found possessing the additional merit of "practical experience in public affairs," so much the better.

That such advice in reference to selecting members is not too premature will be admitted, when the important duties that will be intrusted to the next Legislature are considered. The constitutional amendments are to be adopted or rejected by that body. They make great but desirable changes in the State Government and meet with general favor. "No one should be sent to the Legislature," says THE TIMES, "who is known to oppose these amendments." The State Senate which will be elected next Fall will be called upon to take part in the election of a United States Senator in place of Reuben E. Fenton. For this reason it is important that the Republicans should obtain a working majority in that body. No one should be allowed to go there with their assistance whose garments are in the least infected with the smell of Liberalism. A true man, an honest man, and a stanch, faithful Republican must go to the Senate in the place of one whose honesty is not above suspicion and who basely sold out the party that made him what and all that he is.

THE TIMES claims that "in making up the Senate and Assembly the safe rule to follow is—to take as candidates only those who are not anxious to be such; the more a man wants this trust, and the harder he works to get it, the less, as a general thing, he is fitted for it." Had this rule been followed in times past, there would not have been so many corrupt men in the Legislature. At the best the office or trust is a thankless one. There is no money to be made out of it honestly. When, therefore, ward politicians are seen giving time and money to secure the vote of a party caucus in favor of making them candidates for the Legislature, it is a safe and just presumption that they want to go Albany for some selfish, perhaps a dishonorable reason. If the next Legislature is made up in accordance with the rule given by THE TIMES, there is not much doubt that it will be a body of which the State can well feel proud.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

A QUIET PLACE—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND FRESH AIR—BOATING, RIDING, AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

The season has not been dull here, whatever it may have been at other places. Hotels, villas, boarding-houses, and cottages have had their accustomed quotas of Summer guests since June 1. The weather has been dry, no rain having fallen worth mentioning within two or three months. Last evening we were gleefully anticipating a generous shower, as the clouds were heavy and black; but only a few drops fell, not even enough to lay the dust, which is at least a foot thick on the Boulevard circumscribing the lake, and constructed by the improvement company having the beautifying and general welfare of this Summer retreat in charge. The trip from New-York to this place lasts three hours, and fatigues one so much as to render the conductor's announcement of "Lake Mahopac" one of the pleasantest sounds to be heard on the road. From the train to the hotels—Thompson's, Gregory's, or the Lake Shore House—is about ten minutes' ride at the furthest, and the first thing that strikes the newcomer on reaching any one of these houses is the absence of hall boys and servants, so numerous at Long Branch and other fashionable resorts at this season of the year. Many may be disappointed by the lack of this primary institution of "style;" but to the tired, dusty, thirsty traveler the avoidance of bustle and excessive attention on the part of avaricious menials is very grateful, and is hailed by nine out of every ten who come here with delight. Also is the practice of bringing the passengers to a side, rather than the front, entrance, an improvement. Ladies and gentlemen in linen redingotes and dusters prefer visiting their rooms before enduring the scrutiny of the other guests, who are lying in wait to inspect all arrivals. When the smudge and grime of travel are removed, the shady piazzas of the two prominent hotels—Thompson's and Gregory's—invite the weary to sit there and be refreshed by the never-ceasing breezes wafting health to whomsoever inhale their delicious draughts, cooled by their passage across the waters of the lake. All the hotels stand and front upon it, separated from the margin by a few rods of greensward overshadowed by ancient willows and maples of densest foliage. One hour of this enjoyment whets the appetite and dispels every vestige of the previous sweltering journey from "the City," as New-York is called, even in Putnam County, and enables one to partake of a hearty meal, always to be had here by those who want one.

This place is the quietest of its kind that I have ever visited. There are no indications of fast living, or aught but rational enjoyment for the health's sake. The amusements are purely rustic, such as riding, rowing, picnicking, and walking. Probably the best way to familiarize those who have never been to Lake Mahopac, with its round of pleasures and rural recreations, will be to detail a programme of the day's enjoyments, beginning with the opening of the bedroom lattices, just after sunrise, and the admission of the morning air, heavy with the odors of new-mown hay and field-flowers. The effect of the first glimpse across the hill-side, and the waters in the valley at its foot, is most exhilarating, and makes you hasten your toilet to get out into the pure country atmosphere. Instinctively your steps turn to the shore, and your eyes wander over the bosom of Mahopac, to find it dotted at that early hour with boats rowed by ladies and gentlemen of all ages, wearing white-trimmed blue serge shirts and waists, and large straw hats. The tiny craft glide beneath the overhanging shrubberies along the river bank, through the brakes, around and between the islands Petrie, Blackberry, and Fairy, and up and down the broad expanse of rippling fresh water, which is so clear and transparent as to permit of one's seeing the white and blue weed-covered stones upon its rocky bottom. Some of these boating parties are fishing for striped bass, others creep lazily over the lake, dabbling feet and hands in the wavelets, dreamily gazing beneath them, and startled ever and anon by the dip and fling of oars, vigorously plied by rosy-cheeked lads and lasses, contending for the first place in a match from the dock to the beach of Petrie. Laughter and sun-beams ripple o'er the waters, and arouse the birds hidden in the thick growth upon the islands to shriller notes of alarm or song. On the Boulevard, through the paths and walks between the trees, saunter nursery-girls and children, in such numbers as to warrant the belief that this, indeed, must be a family resort. On the grass, in the hay, paddling at the water's brink, and in the trees, are innumerable boys and girls, clacking, calling, screeching, singing, and shouting, in the exuberance of their young spirits, bubbling over with health and mirth. A few gentlemen there are who bathe in the lake behind the islands. Ladies never do so, it is said. Invalids sit on the rustic benches, inhaling the morning breeze, while sturdier folks, with heavy gaiters and Balmoral boots, trudge hardily up and down the roads from the shore to the hill-tops, getting up an appetite for breakfast, which is on the table at 8 o'clock precisely. Few of those whom I have seen here eat poorly; pure milk, fresh from the cow, I am told, and excellent meats, disappear in large quantities before the hearty attacks of the sensible ones, who have been up and exercising since the sun peeped over the eastern hills.

After the morning meal serges are laid aside by the ladies, and walking or morning dresses donned. They sit on or promenade the piazzas. Some sew, embroider, read, or play croquet; but the majority put on their brown holland redingotes or walking-suits, indispensable here because of the dust, and start out again upon trips to the fields or woods. Picnics are formed by two or three families, who each contribute to the store of provisions, and a spot being selected on one of the islands, the day is spent there in utter seclusion, shut in by the heavy lattice-work of saplings and scrub from the world, even the world of Mahopac. Not a sound of civilized life other than that furnished by the picnickers themselves breaks the natural solitude of these little dots in the heart of Putnam County. People are generally careful not to visit one of them the same day as another party. Excursions are likewise made up and carriages hired to convey fifty or sixty, or less, to Carmel and Prospect Hill, remote from this place about seven miles, and favorite picnic grounds. The latter place is famous for the magnificent view, embracing a panorama of over forty miles of country around the compass. Or further, large open wagons drawn by six or eight horses are filled with straw and human beings, and driven to Peekskill, fourteen miles distant from the Gregory House. These, with rowing and sailing in the yachts, to be had for $3 and $4 an hour, form the morning and evening outdoor recreations. There are, however, plenty of amusements for those who stay at home. The band plays all the forenoon in the parlor, the windows of which open on the piazzas, and the industrious dames and maidens who ply the needle or pencil are soothed by the soft strains of Flotow, Wallace, or Balfe, or enlivened by the more impassioned tones of Verdi, Rossini, and Gounod. Home is recalled by the popular notes of the much-abused melodies of native composers, and memories of the last season in town awakened by the voluptuous harmonies of Strauss and Offenbach. Bowling, chess, and the quiet interchange of friendly gossip make up the list of pastimes between breakfast and dinner, the latter being announced at 2 o'clock.

Dress shows itself at this meal for the first time in the day. Many of the toilets are pretty; all are rich, while a few are gaudy. Jewels are not so numerous as might be expected, but you see it is only the commercial or professional people who come here now; politicians, once so numerous, are scarcer than ever before, and since Tammany died, diamonds are not so common among the State's servants as they were wont to be. After dinner the corridors, verandas, and grounds are promenaded by gaily-attired ladies and comfortably-clad gentlemen. A few of the former, I must say, remind one very much of Tostee's *Grande Duchesse*. These wear long train dresses, paletots, pendent from the right shoulder, and buttoned over the heart beneath the left arm, jaunty hats, cockaded and cocked, and saucy little riding-whips in their daintily gauntleted hands. Despite this rakish symptom there is very little scandal prevalent. Certain young gentlemen of "limited incomes" are accused of angling for the hands of certain young ladies of accredited wealth; but aside from the mercenary charge there are not many calumnious or detractive whisperings. But the evening's amusements to complete the day's programme must be detailed. Music, of course, in the parlors, is understood. Bernstein's Band play all manner and kind of dances, and floating through them from the beginning to the end, couples are seen. Out of doors the real sport is in full career. When the shadows lengthen from the west, teams and carriages make the tour of the Boulevard encircling the lake, and affording an agreeable drive seven miles long. Here, too, gentlemen and ladies, well mounted, invariably gallop, and dash at full speed without fear of arrest or hindrance by the police, who do not exist in this settlement. Last night I saw as hard a contest between two young fellows mounted on powerful steeds, as I ever saw at any regular running races at Monmouth Park. The men were fired with the excitement of the struggle, and urged their beasts to a tremendous speed. The animals partaking of their riders' eagerness, sped on with fire-flashing eyes, distended nostrils and foam-flecked necks and chests. Everybody on the road fronting the hotels paused to watch them as they shot by, and listened to the riders' shouts and the ringing hoofs, when they disappeared round the wood skirting the bend of the Boulevard. It was a dangerous thing to do on a highway frequented by so many women and children; but it is, I learn, of nightly occurrence. A more temperate pace characterised the equestrianism of the majority, and there were more young ladies on horseback than I have seen at any one time in so small a district in any other part of the country. From the windows of the villas and Lake Shore House floated soft music, and across the water, from open boats, came the choruses of familiar negro melodies, sung by young people with a taste for minstrelsy, alternated every now and again by a solo on the bones by a well-known City and County official's son, who, I am told, is an excellent performer.

From sunset to bed-time the same desire to pass time agreeably animates the hearts of all, and, though there is no gas to light up the roads, people walk along them far into the night, fearless alike of musquitoes and fever and ague, with which malicious persons accredit this place. There has not been a case here in two years to the knowledge of the hotel-keepers. Lake Mahopac is a delightful place, and abounds in beautiful scenery and singular people, of whom I will have more to say in my next.

YACHTING.

FAST SAILING IN THE SOUND—REGATTA OF MANHATTAN YACHT CLUB.

The first annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday, was, perhaps, the most successful regatta of any of the minor clubs that has been sailed this season. The sky was clear and bright and a stiff north-west breeze tempered the atmosphere to a more than usually pleasant degree for this season of the year. The steamer Fort Lee took out a large and select party of friends of the club members, who by the way, charged them $1 each, which is scarcely fair. If yacht clubs want to give their friends a treat at a regatta they should tax themselves a few dollars each and invite their friends.

The Fort Lee left Spring-street, North River, at 9 A. M., and after making a number of stoppages reached South Brother Island about noon. There were seen all the yachts that were to compete lying quietly at anchor, all ready for the race.

THE ENTRIES.

The yachts entered were:

		ft.	in.
First Class.			
Orion	W. & J. Cooper	48	7
Sadie	Smith Ford	..	..
Sarah	H. W. McCabe	..	..
Nimbus	M. Peet	35	3
Joe Jefferson	Jacob Varian	33	0
Twilight	E. Youmans	32	0
Second Class.			
I. J. Crombie	J. F. Thompson	26	5
Mary Emma	W. R. Brinkerhoff	24	0
Mary Gibson	Lockwood & Gibson	22	0
Third Class.			
Mary Louise	D. Ransom	..	..
Carrie	N. Squires	..	..
Skip Jack	J. D. Brassington	18	0
Zephyr	J. Hyslop	18	0
Cora	W. Wright	16	0

The Sadie and Sarah in the first class, Mary and Carrie in the third class, did not start.

After some delay, caused by giving out the programmes of the race, with rules, &c., which ought to have been done on the previous evening, the whistle blew at 12:45 for "prepare." At 12:49.30 the whistle for first class to start was sounded, and at 12:54 the second and third classes were sent off.

The course was, for first class: From the anchorage, off the club-house, on South Brother Island, passing to the southward and eastward of Throgg's Point buoy, to the northward and westward of Stepping Stones and Gangway buoys, to and around Sand's Point buoy, from leeward to windward, returning over the same course, passing to westward of the home stake-boat.

For second and third classes the same course to and around Stepping Stones buoy and return. The distance was: first-class, twenty miles; second class, fourteen miles.

The start was made in fine style, the yachts going off on the starboard tack, Joe Jefferson leading with the Nimbus, which carried an immense balloon jib, a little astern but to windward. The Orion was the last off, but soon took second place. Of the other classes the Zephyr was the first away, followed closely by the Crombie, Mary Gibson, and Mary Emma,—Skip Jack and Cora bringing up the rear.

After getting clear of the island Joe Jefferson made a good run and was leading well, although it was evident that the Orion would soon overhaul her. Passing Portchester Railroad dock the positions were, Joe Jefferson well to windward, with the Orion close up to leeward. Next came the Twilight and Nimbus, with jibs boomed out, and running before the wind at a rate that almost beat the steamer. Of the smaller boats, Mary Gibson and Mary Emma led, standing close in shore, Skip Jack, Zephyr, and Crombie outside. The latter, however, caught a slant of wind, and in about half a mile led her class.

When passing Whitestone Point the yachts of the Williamsburg Club were met, and at that time about thirty yachts were clustered together, forming a very pretty picture. Off Fort Schuyler the Orion led the Joe Jefferson, having forfeited her place through breaking the tiller. Twilight was second, and Nimbus close up, sailing well. By this time the breeze had freshened considerably, and the little boats, all carrying racing sails, had as much as they could stand under. Running toward City Island the Twilight carried away her topmast, and fell astern, giving the Nimbus second place, but she being crowded by her captain, soon followed suit, the topmast snapping like a pipe-stem, sending all the upper rigging down. Without stopping to repair damages, she kept on, and soon all was clear, she going through the water under mainsail alone, at race-horse speed, and still holding second place.

Meanwhile, the second and third-class boats had rounded Stepping Stones buoy, and were bowling homeward.

Stepping Stones was passed in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.
Mary Emma	2	..	..
Mary Gibson	2	1	30
I. J. Crombie	2	2	..
Skip Jack	2	5	..
Zephyr	2	5	15
Cora	2	10	..

By the time the Cora had rounded Stepping-stone buoy the Orion had reached Sand's Point, which was rounded in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Orion	2	10	..
Joe Jefferson	2	15	..
Nimbus	2	16	30
Twilight	2	17	..

The yachts had to beat home, the wind blowing a good whole-sail breeze. All were doing well, the Orion being several minutes ahead of all in her class, but unfortunately she lost a man overboard, which obliged her to lay to for about six minutes in order to pick the man up. Meanwhile the Nimbus had got up her jib-topsail, and so also had the Joe Jefferson, which had carried away hers when rounding the buoy, and all the boats were bowling along at a lively gait, the Orion, in spite of her delay, leading. Near Throgg's Point the Zephyr capsized, but a fishing sloop close by bore down to her and rescued her crew.

The Mary Emma was the first home by four minutes and a half, but she was ruled out by the judges on account of going to the eastward of Riker's Island returning, instead of to the westward, which was the course they started on.

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

	Actual Time of Race. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Orion	2	41	30	2	41	30
Nimbus	2	51	45	2	39	03
Joe Jefferson	2	57	55	2	42	38
Twilight	2	58	00	2	42	32
Crombie	2	23	42	2	23	42
Mary Emma	2	19	12	2	18	30
Mary Gibson	2	24	09	2	18	36
Skip Jack	2	49	35	2	49	35
Cora	2	44	05	2	40	03

The winners are: In the first class, Nimbus; second class, Mary Gibson, and third class, Cora. The Regatta Committee consisted of Messrs. W. H. Duckworth, J. B. Stanbery, D. A. Close, S. M. Simpson, W. H. Simonson. The judges were Capt. W. H. Platt, Wright Robbins, Jr., W. H. Fowler. The steamer Fort Lee landed all her passengers soon after 6 o'clock, and the regatta closed with mutual and hearty congratulations on its success.

THE WILLIAMSBURG REGATTA.

The third annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, yesterday, was a decided success. Fifteen boats entered, and only two failed to start. The competitors were divided into four classes, as follows:

FIRST CLASS.—Jeannette, W. H. Rexter, 37 feet 5 inches; Evelein Allen, Wm. Allen, 34 feet 4 inches.

SECOND CLASS.—Sorceress, Clifford & Hooper, 31 feet 10 inches; M. Conway, J. Conway, 28 feet 11 inches; Bertha, W. Myrecks, 30 feet 2 inches; Dolly Varden, W. Sparks, 26 feet 8 inches.

THIRD CLASS.—Fawn, J. Keegan, 24 feet 6 inches; S. M. Rogers, Bowden Bros., 23 feet; Katie, A. Conklin, 22 feet 9 inches.

FOURTH CLASS.—F. Pidgeon, Hill & Smith, 20 feet 11 inches; Unknown, W. H. Smith, 21 feet 6 inches; Nellie, W. Rohling, 20 feet 8 inches; Nonesuch, W. Reeves, 20 feet.

The start was effected in the following order and time: Fourth class, 10:53; third class, 10:54; second class, 10:55; first class, 10:56. The course was from the anchorage off the club-house, passing on the east side of Blackwell's Island, and between the North and South Brother Islands, to and around the can-buoy off Stepping Stones, and return.

At Stepping Stones the Jeannette led the fleet, with the Sorceress hauling close alongside, the Fawn being third, and leading in her class. The wind was fresh and the yachts went through the water at a gait that put the steamer Norwalk, which had a large party on board, to her best in order to keep up. The following is the order and time of passing Stepping Stones buoy and arrival home:

Name.	Stepping Stones. H.	M.	S.	Home. H.	M.	S.
Jeannette	12	46	30	2	55	00
Evelein Allen	1	01	30	3	45	00
Sorceress	12	46	00	3	30	00
M. Conway	12	54	00	3	22	00
Dolly Varden	1	03	45	Not timed.		
Fawn	12	48	00	3	04	00
S. M. Rogers	12	58	30	3	20	30
Katie	12	53	00	3	10	00
F. Pidgeon	12	52	30	3	32	00
Nellie	1	09	00	Not timed.		

The remainder were not timed. The winners were: First class, Jeannette; second class, M. Conway; third class, Fawn; fourth class, F. Pidgeon. The regatta committee comprised Messrs. J. Northrop, C. E. Meikle, C. Hooper, H. Bowden, W. Sherwood.

ABOVE THE NINETIES.

THE TEMPERATURE IN THE CITY YESTERDAY—THERMOMETRICAL RECORD.

The heat, which fortunately has, in a measure, spared New-York so far during the present Summer, visited it to some purpose yesterday. The spirit mounted up "among the nineties," and that signifies no pleasant warmth. In unsheltered places, early in the day, the sun was fiercely hot, and continued, for hours, to pour its merciless rays on the heads of passing pedestrians. Throughout the forenoon there was little more relief in shade. In hotel parlors and other public places where loungers most do congregate, men sat, with plying fans, hoping vainly for some slight relief from the great heat and the closeness of the atmosphere. Broadway—a street which can be relied upon for a reflection of the condition of the common temperature, as Wall-street is supposed to reflect the fluctuations of financial feeling, presented an overheated and wilting picture of bustling humanity. Men passed along with disarranged ties and collars open; coat-sleeves were pulled up, and with hat in one hand and handkerchief in the other, they mopped the teeming perspiration from feverish faces. When friends met the first and frequently the only salutation was: "Warm day." The inhabitants of many of the crowded tenements down-town left their apartments to seek relief in the open air, and hundreds of little children paddled over the sidewalks and into the street, at the imminent risk of being trampled by the passing crowd. The benches of the different parks were crowded, though in some of them the trees afforded but a meagre shelter.

Down by the docks the little Arabs wandered, and stretching prone upon a pier looked wistfully at the water. They were evidently afraid to venture in, fearing they should offend Mr. Matsell's sense of decency. The free baths were besieged all day, some thousands of men and boys availing themselves of the opportunity for a plunge in the river. As each set entered a babel of sounds arose. A few minutes after entering they were in the water, plunging about and over each other's heads like a school of porpoises. But the free baths of New-York are few and uninviting. Many people do not know of their existence. The writer (though knowing himself) asked four policemen on Broadway where the down-town free swimming bath was located, and neither knew that there was such a thing at all in the City. They only knew there was a bath at the Battery, but that is not free to the public. In the afternoon there was some relief in the light, puffy air which fluttered at irregular intervals. Before that relief came the flags sent up a white glare and the waves of heat arose also from the sides of the houses. On many of the car routes the horses were sorely tried until the little breeze came. They tugged their heavy loads along with faltering gait. But the breeze increased as the evening approached, and in the less crowded portions of the City the heat then was not of that oppressive kind which visits the residents of crowded tenements in narrow streets. Those places being once heated have such poor ventilation that they are not soon made cool again. On the ferries there was a slight breeze all day, and many mothers residing in the lower wards went to the river-side with their babies to get a little breathing spell. These little breezes have much good in them, and are happily more frequent this year than last. They temper the air sufficiently to make sleep a possibility and thus afford a temporary relief which tends to diminish the anticipated number of sun-strokes. It is only when hot nights succeed hot days, and no breeze stirs, that life in the City becomes insupportable.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the police yesterday: Henry Davenore, aged twenty-five years, of No. 330 Henry-street, was prostrated at Avenue A and Fourth-street, and was taken home. Carrie Mead, aged twenty years, of No. 329 Ninth-avenue, was found suffering from the heat in West Eleventh-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Wm. Kane, aged fifty-three years, of No. 141 Washington-street, was prostrated in Pine-street, and taken to Park Hospital. George Einhorn, aged eighteen years, was found suffering from the heat, in Whitehall-street, and was taken to Park Hospital. James Donnelly, aged thirty-two years, residing at No. 508 West Thirty-sixth-street, was prostrated by the heat at No. 237 East Twenty-second-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Thomas Allerton, aged thirty years, was overcome by the heat, at No. 275 West-street, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Robert Stanberry, of No. 249 Eighth-avenue, was prostrated at the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, and was taken to his home.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 15—8 P. M.—The barometer has fallen since Monday afternoon over the Gulf and Atlantic States, and after rising somewhat, has fallen very rapidly in the North-west and extreme North-west. The temperature remains high in the Gulf States. It has fallen somewhat in the Middle Atlantic States, but has risen in the North-west. Cloudy weather prevails in the South-west, and partly cloudy and hazy weather in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with prevailing easterly winds over all these sections. North-westerly winds are reported, with partly cloudy weather and occasional local storms, from the Middle and Eastern States. Westerly winds, with rain or threatening weather, prevail in the Ohio Valley; variable winds and partly cloudy weather over the lower lakes; fresh and brisk south and south-east winds, with partly cloudy and clear weather, in the North-west. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg, but fallen at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

On Wednesday, for the Gulf States, winds generally veer to south or south-east, with falling barometer, higher temperature, and increased cloudiness. For the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds, with local rains on the immediate coast. For the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the lake region and Ohio Valley, south and east winds, falling barometer, high temperature, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional storms. For the North-west, winds veer to south-west and north-west, with lower temperature and generally clear weather.

THE WEATHER IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 78°; 6 A. M., 76°; 9 A. M., 80°; 12 M., 87½°; 4 P. M., 92½°; 6 P. M., 89°; 9 P. M., 82½°; 12 P. M., 80½°. Average temperature yesterday, 83°.

PACIFIC MAIL.

A special meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors was held at the offices of the company yesterday afternoon. The question of selling out a number of the steamers of the line was brought up for discussion, and it was decided to allow President Bradbury power to dispose of several of the old ones on such terms as he thought for the interests of the company, and also to empower him to obtain loans upon its real estate in San Francisco. Rumors of every kind were in circulation in Wall-street regarding the condition of the company, some of them being favorable and others adverse to its interests. It is generally believed that the stories of its condition which are given out from time to time are intimately connected with stock-jobbing speculations. Many of the directors are Wall-street men, and their action is controlled largely by their personal interests. Another meeting will be held to-day, at which it is said matters relating to Mr. Stockwell will be vigorously canvassed.

SUDDEN DEATH AT GLEN COVE.

William Sidney McCoun, Esq., a leading Republican and lawyer of Queens County, the son of ex-Chancellor William T. McCoun, of Oyster Bay, died suddenly at Glen Cove, Long Island, on Monday evening. He was engaged in defending a case before Justice Provost, and had just concluded the examination of a witness, when he sat down and immediately expired, having the moment before appeared to be in his usual good health. The cause is supposed to have been disease of the heart.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION—CONTINUATION OF INQUEST.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, on the 28th of June, was continued, at Powers' Hotel, yesterday. The inquest was to have commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., but was delayed an hour in consequence of the non-arrival of Coroner Baylis, who was detained by the sudden death of his assistant counselor, McCoun, and proceedings were finally commenced by District Attorney Downing, who conducted them until the arrival of the Coroner, and continued throughout the interrogation of the witnesses. The testimony elicited yesterday tended only indirectly to the elucidation of the mystery of the murder, and was mainly important in clearing away the imputations of some thoughtless persons, whose theories have sought to implicate certain members of the Jones family in the horrible crime. It may be stated, however, that one or two remarkable clues are in possession of the authorities, the character of which cannot yet be made public, but which, it is confidently thought, may lead to important revelations before the next meeting of the inquest.

The result of the post mortem examination of the body of the murdered man is thus stated by Dr. J. W. Bell, who was assisted in the examination by Dr. F. C. Hegeman: In exposing the lungs, found them in a congested state, but otherwise healthy; heart healthy except some calcareous deposits on the semi-lunar valves; normal in size—from ten to twelve ounces; the left cavity filled with blood of a dark color; stomach healthy. On examining the head, found a contused wound on the left temple, two by three inches; skull not fractured; also, an incised wound on top of frontal bone, about one and a half inches in length, cutting through the scalp, and fracturing the bone, causing compression of the brain; also, another incised wound about two and a half inches long on the left parietal bone, cutting through the scalp, fracturing and depressing the bone, and causing compression of the brain; also, another scalp wound near the last, which did not injure the skull; another incised wound about one inch in length on the right occipital protuberance, not injuring the bone. The whole posterior part of the skull was bruised, and considerable effusion had taken place. On removing the calvarium found several blood-clots on the brain from the size of a shot to that of a pea; otherwise the brain was healthy. The skull was of remarkable thickness and small in size. The hands were somewhat bruised.

Dr. S. W. Bell, who, with Dr. Hegeman, made the post-mortem examination of the murdered man, submitted the result of the examination, as above, and expressed the opinion, in answer to a question by the District Attorney, that the blows upon the head, which caused depression, were sufficient to cause death, even if Jones had not been thrown into the well.

Margaret Maloney, the daughter of Peter Maloney, was examined, but nothing was elicited to throw light on the murder.

Mrs. Marian W. Jones, wife of Thomas W. Jones, testified: I reside about a mile from Samuel Jones' house; am his sister-in-law. Our families were upon terms of intimacy; he formerly lived with us. He had been living at his last residence over two years. He called at our house about a fortnight previous to his death to see my husband. Didn't know what his business was. My husband called upon him on the afternoon previous to his death regarding the sale of some grass; it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and my husband was back to tea about 7:25. All the members of the family were at home. Have a son about twenty-one, named Sam. T. J. Jones, whose faculties are partially gone. He was at home. Am positive that he was at home. He had been there all the afternoon. All the members of the family remained at home during the night. Samuel sleeps alone. Saw him next morning, when I called him to get up. Myself and daughter were on Friday night up later than the others. Samuel retired first. They were all at breakfast next morning as usual. Heard of the death of Mr. Jones from Peter Maloney, who came to inform my husband. Heard him say that he believed he was in the well. My husband and Maloney at once started for Mr. Jones' house. Myself and daughter followed, and arrived just as the party came from the depot. Saw the condition of things in the house. Drawers had been broken open. The bed had not been made, but that was no unusual occurrence. Think the table was set for supper. Saw the blood-spots on the floor. Knew of no trouble between the deceased and any one else.

Miss Mary E. Jones, and other members of the family, corroborated Mrs. Jones' testimony.

Mary Murphy testified: Am the wife of William Murphy, and reside in a house near Mr. Jones. Am acquainted with the Maloney family. Saw Mr. Jones often. Was at home on the day when the body was discovered, but did not hear of the death until about 9 o'clock in the evening. My husband works on the track of the railroad, east of the house. He told me of Mr. Jones' death when he came home at night. On Friday evening he came home ing. Saw the fire near the rail- by the 8 o'clock train. Also, on Saturday evenroad on Friday evening. It was a small fire; think it was set by a spark from the locomotive; did not see Mr. Jones putting it out; did not go out of the house again that night; can see Mr. Jones' house plainly from ours; did not notice any light in Mr. Jones' house; last saw Mr. Jones on Wednesday, about 12, going toward Farmingdale; saw Maloney on Saturday evening in Mr. Jones' garden; saw a gathering of people around Mr. Jones' house afterward; am not intimate with Maloney; knew he worked for Mr. Jones, and never heard that he was discharged; always thought them very good friends; have lived in the neighborhood five years; saw Mr. Thomas W. Jones leave Mr. Samuel J. Jones' house on Friday, going toward his own house; saw no suspicious movements around Mr. Jones' house, and nothing unusual until I saw the crowd on Saturday. This witness was questioned closely as to Maloney's habits, but without eliciting anything of consequence.

Mrs. Maloney, wife of Peter Maloney, was next examined. She corroborated the testimony of her husband, already published in THE TIMES. Wm. Murphy was also examined, but nothing important was elicited. The inquest was then adjourned to the 26th of August.

THE MELROSE MURDER.

TRIAL OF LORENZ ERHARDT FOR KILLING JOHN MORRISON.

The trial of Lorenz Erhardt for the murder of John Morrison, at Melrose, in the month of April last, was continued at White Plains, yesterday, when the principal testimony adduced against the accused was as follows: John Decker examined: I am Treasurer of Fleetwood Engine Company, No. 3, of Melrose. I was at the engine-house on the night of the murder. I went there about 10 o'clock, and John Morrison came in about fifteen minutes later. Morrison had been a member of the company, but was not at the time of his death, having resigned. After Morrison had been there about an hour he went out, but returned in a few minutes, took the trumpet off the engine, and went out again. Shortly afterward I heard a scream and ran out with Mr. McPartland. I went into the alley-way (running along the east side of Erhardt's dwelling) and stood opposite the gate leading into the back yard and saw the tugging between Morrison and the prisoner. Morrison stood on the Union-street sidewalk and the prisoner inside his yard. I saw the trumpet between the pickets of the fence. I ran round to Union-street, and as I was going along Cortlandt-avenue I met Morrison going toward the engine-house, which he passed and then turned back and went in. I followed him in, when he said to me, "Dick," which he called me as a nickname, "I am gone." I found two wounds upon him, and he was bleeding freely at the time.

John Forsyth examined: I was assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 3. I was at the engine-house on the night of the murder. John Morrison went there with me; we remained together for nearly an hour. Morrison then went out, but soon came back, sat down, and began sky-larking, took the trumpet and went out; at the same time remarked that there was going to be a run, or false alarm, and he was going to have command. When he had been gone a minute or two Mr. McDonald and myself started to go home. As we were passing the alley-way by the side of the prisoner's house I saw the prisoner there and heard him saying something in German. I said to him, "What is the matter, old man!" but as I did not understand what he said I cannot say whether he made any reply to me or not. As I passed round the corner into Union-street I saw Morrison standing there; and the prisoner was coming from the alley-way through the back yard toward the Union-street gate, but he turned and went into his house, when Morrison opened the yard-gate and entered. As he got opposite the back door of the house the prisoner came out and rushed at Morrison, when the prisoner's wife cried out, "Murder!" Morrison retreated, and I saw him outside the yard and the prisoner inside. The prisoner had the trumpet in his hand waving it. Morrison went to the engine-house, where he said to me, "Jack, I'm goin," meaning that he was dying.

Martin McDonald corroborated the testimony of previous witness.

Patrick Conner, Sergeant of the Morrisiana Police force, examined: I arrested the prisoner at his house. When I reached there he was looking through a hole, which he said had been made by a stone thrown against the building. I asked him who stabbed Morrison. He replied that he did. I asked him why he had done so. He said he found some men beating his dog and he tried to stop them, when he was knocked down. He then went into his house, got a knife, and stabbed a man with it. I asked him where the knife was. He looked under the table, picked it up and handed it to me.

Cross-examined: I saw Morrison a short time before he died, and on asking him about the affray, he said, "What a man looks for he generally gets," and that he did not want the prisoner to be arrested. In a conversation with the prisoner, he said that he had been knocked down and over some barrels or boxes in the yard, then he went into the house and got the knife.

Roundsman Clark, of the Morrisania Police, testified that the prisoner admitted stabbing Morrison.

Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

For the defense, the prisoner testified in his own behalf, as follows: About 11½ o'clock on the night of April 28, while in bed, I was disturbed by my dog making an unusual noise. I got up, went to the back door, and saw a man with a trumpet in his hand beating my dog. I told the man to go out of the yard, when he said that he would not only kill the dog, but he would kill me also. I said, "If you don't go away I will go and get a pistol and shoot you," but I had no pistol at the time. The man then went to the sidewalk, where there were two other men standing. They began using bad language toward me, when my wife advised me to go into the house, and I did so. In the course of fifteen minutes I heard the noise of the dog louder than before. I went outside again, when I was immediately struck five or six times with the trumpet, and as I fell over a barrel the trumpet fell some distance from me. I sprang up, seized the trumpet, and carried it into the house and closed the door. While I was inside large stones were thrown against the building close to where my children were sleeping. While I was talking with my wife and arranging for her to go and ask the aid of the police, two of them came to the house and took me to the Town Hall. After they told me who they were, I told them about what had occurred. In his cross-examination, the prisoner denied having lived at Sing Sing within the past six years.

A number of witnesses were then called to testify to the sober, steady, and industrious habits of the prisoner, after which the defense rested their case.

The prosecution then proceeded with rebutting testimony, also called to the stand Casper C. Childs, late clerk of the State Prison at Sing Sing, to show that he had discharged therefrom in November, 1869, the prisoner, who had served a term of two years for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having killed a man at Williamsburg.

The case was still on at a late hour.

MORMONISM.

ON THE WAY TO UTAH—ARRIVAL OF OVER 900 EMIGRANTS.

For some time back it has been a generally-accepted opinion among the people of this country that Mormonism received its death-blow by the construction of the Pacific Railroad. It was said that the rush of the iron steed along the far-reaching expanse of rails from the Atlantic to the Pacific practically blotted out polygamy. The fallacy of these conjectures would become painfully apparent to any of these thinkers who happened to call at Castle Garden late yesterday afternoon when the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived. She started on the 2d of July with nearly 1,500 souls on board, more than 900 of whom were English and Scandinavian people, who, becoming saints in their respective localities through the instrumentality of elders from Utah, were induced to pack up their worldly possessions and come to this country. There was considerable excitement about Castle Garden at the time of the landing, every one anxiously crowding to the rotunda to gain a view of the arriving proselytes.

Of the Mormon passengers who arrived yesterday, the majority were of the Scandinavian race, the following being the classification of the whole; Danish, Swedes, and Norwegians, 546 adults, 164 children, and 160 infants—total, 870; British, 65 adults, 17 children, and 23 infants—total, 105. These were all under the charge of five returning elders or missionaries, of whom D. O. Colden was the principal, assisted by S. S. Jones, Canute Petersen, P. F. Madsen, and Paul Dehlin. In this City they were received by W. C. Staines, the resident agent of the Mormons, having charge of the transportation of the immigrants from New-York to the West. The party will leave this City to-day at noon, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the far West.

A TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon conversed with several of the English-speaking immigrants, and found them far from intellectual, and apparently of the class that had been used to hard work. Some were from Scotland, others from Yorkshire, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, &c., but none from the cities. All seemed to be from the agricultural regions, and to know but little of city life. One of the Yorkshiremen from Barnsley said he was a thorough believer in the Mormon religion, and intended to become a farmer when he arrived at Utah. He had his wife with him, and she professed the same faith. Another Yorkshireman had left his wife behind, and expected to send for her when he became settled. A Scotchman from the vicinity of Dundee said he had left no wife at home, but supposed he would be able to get as many as he wanted when he arrived at Utah. In the party was a little girl of very prepossessing appearance, who said her name was Anna Maria Gardner; but, although she could read, she had no idea of her age. She was going out in the company of a young woman, without her father's knowledge—her mother being dead—to live with one whom she called Brother Hart, doubtless one of the Saints. She seemed to be perfectly willing to take the long journey, and said she knew that she should find friends there. In the same party were other girls of tender years, and one boy, all of whom were entirely ignorant of their ages, although partially educated in the rudiments of reading and writing. The adult emigrants say they paid their way out to Utah, at a total cost of £16 7s. 8d. (about $82, gold,) per head.

Among the Scandinavians were several finely-developed young women, but their faces betrayed a lack of intelligence. The officials at Castle Garden, who were conversant with their language, say that their dialect is of the rudest and most unpolished style. There were a few men among the party, some robust and others old, all of whom said, through the interpreter, that they were going out to friends in Utah. The majority, however, were females.

The elders say that, with the exception of a very few, the emigrants have paid their way through to their destination, and have come to this country of their own free will. Should any of them desire to stop in this City, or at any point on the route, there is nothing to hinder them, and one or two intend to remain until the next party arrives. The majority, however, will take the cars to-day for Utah.

Last evening that part of the Castle Garden building on the left side of the main entrance was set apart for the Mormons. Men, women, and children were huddled together on the floor and benches, as but few apparently had the means to go outside and get lodgings, and the elders, doubtless, did not think it wise that they should separate. A few, however, who had friends in the City left Castle Garden before sundown, and probably found a more comfortable abiding-place for the night.

JACOB THOMPSON.

THE DEFICIT IN HIS ACCOUNTS AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—The following letter appears in the *Avalanche* this morning:

OXFORD, July 8, 1873.

To James M. Williamson, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday was received by me this evening, I thank you for the extract clipped from the *Avalanche*, headed "A Large Deficit." The facts in this case are few, and have been so often paraded before the public in all the distorted forms that malignity and prejudice could give them, that I recur to them with reluctance. I have always had faith in the power of truth and its ultimate triumph over falsehood. But after twelve years the Second Auditor takes up the account and presents the matter to the public, as though something new had been discovered. The whole case is this: The Department of the Interior is made the custodian of the bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes. The interest on these bonds is regularly collected and paid over to these tribes. A clerk in the Department is charged with this custody, and if the coupons are regularly brought forward for collection, the head of the Department presumes as a matter of course the bonds are on hand. In the case during my administration of the Department, a Mr. Bailey, a clerk of high standing and unquestioned talent, was charged with this duty. Early in the year 1861, after all the January coupons had been brought forward and regularly collected, and he had been called on to make out a full statement of his account for the Auditor, which in itself was fully satisfactory, it became known that I would in a few days resign my place in the Cabinet, owing to the contemplated withdrawal of Mississippi from the Union. Then it was Mr. Bailey sent me his confession that he had, without my knowledge or consent in any way, delivered over to Messrs. Russell & Co., large Government contractors, bonds to the amount of $821,000, and taken in their stead acceptances of the Secretary of War for the same amount. He stated he had taken the responsibility of doing this to save the credit of the War Department, and had not advised me of what he had done because he knew I would condemn and would not allow him to touch a single bond. As soon as the confession was received the keys of his safe were taken from him and the contents carefully counted, and the state of things proved his confession in every particular. The clerk was dismissed for his infidelity to his trust, and Congress, then in session, was informed by a communication from me of what had been done, and this concluded with the request that a committee, consisting exclusively of political opponents, should be appointed to examine into and report upon all the facts. The committee was appointed, and a most thorough search tion was made into all the circumstances and facts in the case. The committee were unanimous in exonerating the Secretary from all blame whatever in the matter, and their report was received by Congress without a dissenting voice. This was at a time when party spirit ran high, but still at a time when members of Congress scorned to endeavor to affix to the name of a public servant any stigma unjustly and falsely. After more than twelve years the Auditor reaches the account, and by rejecting the acceptance of the War Department, in which I think he acted correctly, he gives this deficit as something new. The Second Auditor of 1865 claims the honor of making this discovery, when, in truth, I was the first to make all the facts known. For fidelity, efficiency, and promptitude in the administration of the Interior Department from 1857 to 1861, I am willing to be compared with any administration of it either before or since that time. Certain it is that no business was twelve years behind time. I have written this much to you for your own information. I would not have you ignorant of the facts, but I have so often explained this matter, and know so well that all honorable men are fully satisfied with the propriety of my conduct, that I must leave maligners and the evil disposed to think and say what they please. You can do what you please in saying anything to the editors. I do not suppose they meant to do me any injustice in publishing the dispatch. If they had thought a minute they would have remembered publishing my explanation addressed to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which they pronounced a demonstration. Yours truly,

J. THOMPSON.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edwin Gray, while at work at No. 694 Broadway, was attacked with cholera morbus, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, yesterday.

Judge Blatchford was engaged in the United States District Court yesterday hearing motions in bankruptcy. Nothing of public interest transpired.

John Goodwin, aged thirty-one, of No. 242 West Thirty-fifth-street, was seized with violent cholera morbus while in Eighth-avenue, and was taken home.

Last evening several men were engaged in hoisting pig-iron into the upper story of No. 100 Nassau-street. Nearly 700 pounds of the metal fell from the fourth story to the cellar, demolishing everything in its way. No casualty.

Lieut. Joseph Lentillhon has been elected Captain of Company K, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, vice Lindsay R. Richardson, deceased. Second Lieut. Bacon to be First Lieutenant, vice Lentillhon, promoted, and Sergt. Isdla to be Second Lieutenant vice Bacon, promoted.

John H. Judkin was arrested yesterday on an order issued from the Supreme Court, in an action brought by Edwin Este, formerly a post-office clerk, to recover damages. Judkin, it is alleged, wrote to Postmaster James, charging that Este had issued $300 of false money-orders. Judkin was held in $1,000 bail.

A memorial card is being sent round the various police precincts, for signature of such members of the force as served under the late Superintendent Kennedy. When all the signatures are obtained, they will be attached to a suitable copy of the card for presentation to Mrs. Kennedy, as a tribute of respect to the memory of her late husband.

United States Deputy Marshal John Stephenson, recently murdered in Jersey City in the execution of his duty, left a wife and six young children unprovided for. A subscription has been opened for their relief, and contributions may be sent to Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal, or to George Bliss, United States District Attorney, No. 41 Chambers-street.

Dietrich Meyer was arrested yesterday, by a deputy sheriff, on an order issued in a suit brought by Mary E. White, to recover damages for alleged fraudulent representation by Meyer in respect to property which he said he held in Chicago, and which was to be given in exchange for Mrs. White's hotel and fixtures, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. Meyer was held in $3,000 bail.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: Croton rent and interest, $10,307 63; from assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $6,865 57; from Croton water, rents and penalties, $16,995 15; from interest on bond and mortgage and market-rents and fees, $987 90; from rents, licenses, and balance of cash on old account, $3,459 09; from licenses, $167; Judicial District Court fees, $55; total, $38,480 64.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer Jane Mosely, whose "walking-beam" was broken by an accident a few days ago, will resume her trips between Greenport and Newport on Friday.

The Graham faction of the Long Island City Democracy having elected officers, and in part organized for the Fall election, the recent attempt to harmonize the two wings of the party in that city is considered a failure.

A young man named Robt. Stevens, while passing through Hell Gate in a sail-boat yesterday, was capsized by a squall and precipitated into the water. He was rescued from drowning by Wm. E. Brown, ship-news collector of the Associated Press. This makes the twenty-second person rescued by him in two years.

NEW-JERSEY.

George McLane, Jeremiah McGlaughlin, Michael Hahn, and two unknown men were sun-struck in Jersey City yesterday. It is not expected that any of the cases will prove fatal.

A barn and stable owned by George Harris, at Hackensack, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with four horses and a quantity of feed and several vehicles. The loss is about $3,000.

Adam Garlack is lying in a critical condition at his residence in Newark, having been brutally beaten by Andrew Schwenk, who knocked him down, jumped on him, and kicked him. Schwenk made his escape.

A new racing park, which has been in course of construction at the foot of Duncan-street, on the west side of the Heights, Jersey City, for a year past, is expected to be completed and opened in the course of a month.

Thomas Mahoney jumped into the mill-race at the corner of Mill and Market streets, Paterson, with the intention of committing suicide, yesterday, and, with [illegible] were near [illegible].

Ex-Gov. Ward has resigned the position of President of the Newark Industrial Exhibition for reasons of a strictly business nature. Hon. George A. Halsey was chosen his successor, and Messrs. Thomas B. Peddie and James M. Durand were elected Vice Presidents.

Washington Barber, Captain of a canal-boat, discharging coal at the Belleville Water Works, fell from his boat Monday afternoon and was drowned. He was adjusting a guide-rope at the time and lost his balance. It is thought he must have struck his head against the side of the boat as he sank instantly. The body was recovered.

The man found dead in a sitting posture on some railroad ties in Hoboken Saturday morning, was yesterday identified as Fred. Meinstedt, a surveyor, who resided at No. 71 Bloomfield-street. Meinstedt was a railroad surveyor, and was accustomed to be absent a week at a time, which accounts for the body not being sooner discovered.

The inquest in the case of John Stephenson, the Deputy Marshal murdered in Jersey City last Saturday by John Methand, the sailor-boarding-house runner, will be commenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It will take place in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall. Only five witnesses are to be examined, and the evidence is expected to be sharp and decisive.

A ticket from Boston to San Francisco was offered the Erie ticket agent in Newark for $125, it being worth $140. Mr. Hamil was the person holding it, and as it had evidently been stolen he was taken into custody. He stated that he bought it for $75 from a boy who worked in the ticket office in Boston. An officer has been dispatched for the lad and will probably return to-day.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Edward J. Davis, of Texas; Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Hon. J. W. Besler, of Pennsylvania; M. Laflin, of Chicago; Gen. D. H. Rucker, Gen. W. Myers, Gen. J. D. Bingham, Major F. H. Parker, and Col. T. G. Baylor, of the United States Army; Judge J. Lamson, and Hon. W. Frothingham, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Bryan Edwards, of Jamaica, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. J. R. Ross, of the United States Navy; Gen. John Hamilton, of Crown Point; ex-Govs. Robert Winthrop and Clifford, of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina; Gov. Graham, of North Carolina; A. H. Stewart and C. McAllister, of Philadelphia; G. N. Eaton, of Massachusetts; George W. Riggs, of Washington; Rev. Dr. B. Sears, of Virginia, and President Grant are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. J. Murphy, of Pennsylvania; Rev. C. Walworth, of Albany, and William Fullerton, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. L. E. Marvin, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Allen Rutherford, of Washington, and George Routledge, of London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE ERIE ELECTION.

It is rumored in railroad circles that the scheme of electing several Vice Presidents for the Erie Board, to be numbered one, two, three, &c., was originally designed by Samuel Lothrop Motley Barlow, and that it was not intended for the convenience of organization in the absence of the President; but that he might be Vice President No. 1, and receive all of the emoluments and glory, while Vice President No. 2 does all of the hard work. The election of officers of the Erie Road for the ensuing year takes place to-day, and it remains to be seen whether S. L. M. Barlow succeeds in his scheme. It is said that his idea is to work up gradually from the position of counsel to the road until he occupies the chair of President Watson. Barlow disclaims any such intention, however, and says that he would not be President of Erie, if he were offered $100,000 per year.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in the Controller's office, a full board being present and the Mayor presiding. Controller Green moved a resolution appropriating $11,983 86 for "salaries judiciary" to pay the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, from May 1 to June 19, 1873, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made in accordance with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, the amount to be transferred to the appropriation for "Extra Contingencies." Carried. The resolution authorizing the Controller to issue assessment bonds for $1,000,000, to pay for land used in improving the Northern Boulevard, was then taken from the table. Controller Green said this was one of those matters out of which there appeared no legal way of escape, and was for the opening of the Boulevard from One hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Inwood. He, however, moved that the appropriation be reduced to $500,000 which was unanimously adopted. A resolution was passed calling on the heads of departments to furnish before Sept. 1, estimates of expenses for 1874, together with a list of the clerks and subordinates of each department with their salaries. Mr. Wheeler, President of the Department of Taxes, said the Superintendent of the *City Record* needed another assistant clerk, and an appropriation for chairs, desks, &c., but the Controller asserting that sufficient furniture could, doubtless, be found without an appropriation, the matter was laid on the table. The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE MARKET STANDS.

The Municipal Committee on Markets met again yesterday to investigate the claim of West & McKay to the stand in Clinton Market now occupied by Mr. Noah L. Sexton. The previous investigations resulted in Mr. Sexton's favor, and the complainants appealed from the decision. Wm. McKay, of the firm of West & McKay, testified that he exchanged stands with Mr. Sexton, that the latter was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and that he gave him a diamond pin after the transfer was made. He also deposed that he never threatened to take the stand from Mr. Sexton, and that he was one time clerk of the market. Jeremiah Feore, formerly Superintendent of Markets, testified that West & McKay and Sexton had exchanged stands, and that the practice was quite common. Patrick Cunningham corroborated Mr. Feore's evidence, after which Mr. Sexton was called. He testified that McKay intimidated him; that he was clerk of the market, and that he told him if he did not give up his stand he would cut a hole in it, and he finally gave it up. The investigation was then adjourned.

CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer Complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—*Exchange.*

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Perfectly and permanently cured, by "absorption," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCandliss, M. D., & Son, No. 2,001 Arch-street, Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, rooms Nos. 35 and 36, this and next week. Reference given to persons cured in this City.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is soon permanently cured by using the new Elastic Truss, which retains the Hernia in comfort through the hardest exercise, night and day. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of THE WEEKLY TIMES issued THIS MORNING contains:

MINES AND MANUFACTURES.
DUELING IN NEW-ORLEANS.
ENGLAND'S NAVY.
CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.
WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.
PROGRESS OF THE NEGROES.
SCIENTIFIC METEOROLOGY.
RAILROAD MURDERS.
FALL TREATMENT OF MEADOWS.
CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

Full reports of the FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, FARM-PRODUCE, AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS, and the LATEST NEWS up to the hour of going to press.

Copies, price FIVE CENTS, can be had at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALSHMAN'S DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

*** Deposit in the Trades Savings Bank, No.** 275 West 23d-st. Seven per Cent. interest allowed.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—MATHEWS.—On Saturday, June 21, 1873, at the United States Legation, Paris, France, by Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, WILLIAM M. MARTIN and LILLIE, daughter of Charles D. Mathews, all of New-York.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Tuesday morning, 15th inst., EMMA, youngest daughter of Joshua and Isabella Barnes, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 216 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

BARRE.—On Monday evening, July 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, James A. Connolly, No. 42 East 49th-st., SOPHIE VICTOIRE ALLIEN, widow of the late Louis Pierre Barre, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday morning, 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

BEERS.—Suddenly, at Rye Beach, N. Y., NELLIE S., daughter of the late Wm. Murray, and wife of E. S. Beers, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Peter Trainer, No. 107 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, at 10:30 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BUCKMAN.—At Parma, Mich., July 15, MAME H. BUCKMAN, youngest daughter of Adaline and the late Lewis Buckman, of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURTON.—At Nice, France, May 28, LUCIA CLARK, wife of J. H. Burton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Newburg, on Thursday, July 17, at 2 P. M. Day boat leaves 23d-st. North River, at 8:45 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Newburg landing.

COLES.—On Saturday, July 5, 1873, at Jacksonport, Ark., CHARLES W. COLES.

CLINTON.—On Tuesday, July 15, ADELINE AMBER, wife of Alexander Clinton, M. D., and daughter of the late Alexander James Hamilton, Esq.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Memorial of Bishop Wainwright, on the corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday evening, July 15, JAMES CUSHING, Jr., aged 41 years.

Notice of funeral on Thursday.

HORTON.—On Monday, July 14, SARAH HORTON, aged 71 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, William Horton, No. 684 Leonard-st., Greenpoint, at 3 o'clock Wednesday evening. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua for interment on Thursday morning. Train leaves 42d-st. at 8:30 A. M.

KURTZ.—On Monday, July 14, ANTOINETTE J. C., daughter of Charles William and Annie Kurtz, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 16, at 2 o'clock, from No. 330 East 51st-st., to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MALTBIE.—On Tuesday, July 15, at Sing Sing, JAMES W. MALTBIE, in his 60th year.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, July 17, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. A. Butler, No. 29 Monroe-st., Brooklyn.

MARTHEUS.—On Monday, July 14, FREDDIE RICHARD EMIL, only child of E. and the late Annie E. Martheus, 3 months and 3 days old.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 159 East 78th-st., on Wednesday, July 16, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

McCOUN.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 14th inst., in the 60th year of his age, WM. SIDNEY McCOUN, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Wm. T. McCoun.

Funeral services from his late residence, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Friday the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

McGOWN.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Monday, July 14, 1873, ANDREW, eldest son of Henry T. and Mary A. McGown, aged 17 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 East 129th-st., on Thursday, July 17, at 2 P. M.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, July 13, GEORGE ANNAH MORRISON, wife of John G. Morrison, and only child of George and Margaretta Wade, aged 26 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 West 47th-st., on Wednesday, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McKEE.—On Saturday evening, July 12, JANE, widow of Joseph McKee, aged 74 years.

Funeral services, to which relatives and friends are invited, at her late residence, No. 222 East 11th-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 4:30 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 28, 1873, suddenly, of pneumonia, JOHN WAISTELL, eldest son of William and Mary Robertson, in the 28th year of his age. His last words were, "America, my own ground."

The relatives and friends, also members of Duane M. E. Sunday-school and Scotia Lodge No. 634, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., between Spring and Dominick sts., New-York, on Thursday, July 17, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SOUTTER.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., ROBERT SOUTTER, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 West 21st-st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on July 15, PETER C. WILSON, aged 49 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also his brothers Alanson, John, Thomas, and Vorris, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Baptist Church, 8th-st., near Avenue C, on Friday, July 18, at 1 P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—At Perth Amboy, on the 13th inst., Rev. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Funeral services to be at the Collegiate Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

YERKS.—On Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., ANNIE YERKS, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, John McGown, Fairmount, Westchester County, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot for Tremont at 11:40 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 19, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11 A. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

THAT BEWITCHING WOMAN IS THE "California Widow" that Olive Logan unmasks in THEY MET BY CHANCE—her new novel. Just out.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 6, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 15, was quite numerous, a large number of heavy dealers and capitalists being present. The principal attraction was the proposed foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of the plot of land, 200.10 by 125, and the unfinished building thereon, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of the Grand Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The premises are heavily mortgaged, the first mortgage being in amount over $590,000. The terms of sale were announced and the property was about to be put up when an injunction from the United States District Court was served upon the auctioneer, restraining him from selling. Thomas H. Landon, the referee in the case, therefore adjourned the sale of the premises for one week. The other sales noted to be held were disposed of as follows:

James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, referee, the three-story brown-stone house and lot, 16 by 98.9, on the north side of Twenty-second-street, 190.4½ feet west of Seventh-avenue, to David Clark, for $11,000. Also, sold by order of the same referee, the four-story brick tenement, and store, and lot, 25 by 75, on the west side of First-avenue, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street, to D. H. Hicks, one of the defendants, for $9,000. Also, sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William H. Leonard, referee, the four-story brick factory-building and lot, 23.5½ by 90.10½, on the north side of Sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to S. D. Sewards, the second mortgagee, for $14,500. The property is probably worth $30,000. Also, sold by order of the executors of Elizabeth McCollum, deceased, the two-story frame house and lot, 18 by 102.2 by 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, to John J. Post, for $3,800.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Luke A. Lockwood, referee, the lot of land, 20.5 by 100, on the north-east corner of Sixty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, to J. C. Brady, for $6,300. Also, the lot of land adjoining, on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 20 by 100, to the same purchaser, for $3,700. The above property was sold for the account of a former purchaser, who bought them from the same auctioneers on the 10th of June last, for the sum of $9,500, and did not comply with the terms of sale. The prices obtained at the sale of yesterday show an advance on the two lots of $500 over and above the price for which they were struck down to him.

Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. W. Todd, Esq., referee, the five-story brick double tenement-house and lot, 26.2 by 87.5, known as No. 48 Eldridge-street, east side, 135 feet south of Hester-street, to Henry Klingenstein for $20,500. The premises now rent for $2,800 per year.

Concerning the auction sales of suburban lots, held yesterday on the grounds at Far Rockaway, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and at Plainfield, N. J., by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., a full report in detail will be printed in our columns to-morrow.

The auctions proposed for to-day are as follows:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of four lots of land, each 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 220 feet west of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, of one house and lot, 29.4 by 31.3 on the west side of Norfolk-street, 100 feet north of Delancey-street. Also, similar sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., referee, of the premises on the south side of Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of Madison-avenue, 100.5 by 5.7½ by 101.10 by 23. Also, similar sale, [illegible], referee, of plot of land, 103.4 by 100.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

By R. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, of the premises on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 240 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 99.11.

By J. R. Foley & Co., at Pelham Park, Westchester County, 1,400 lots of land fronting on Pelham Bay.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brown-stone house and lot, 16x98.9, n. s. 22d-st., 190.4½ ft. w. of 7th-av.	$11,000
1 four-story brick house and lot, 25x75, w. s. of 1st-av., 100.11 ft. n. of 109th-st.	9,000
1 four-story brick factory and lot, 23.5½x90.10½, n. s. of 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.	14,500
1 two-story frame house and lot, 18x102.2, n. s. of 85th-st., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av.	3,800

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, 20.5x100, n. e. corner of 62d-st. and 10th-av.	$6,300
1 lot, 20x100, e. s. of 10th-av., adjoining	3,700

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 five-story brick double tenement-house and lot, 26.2x87.5, No. 48 Eldridge-st., e. s., 135 ft. s. of Hester-st.	$20,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 12.

Howard-st., n. s., 25.6 ft. e. of Elm-st., 25.6x111.3, half part	$26,500
Mangin-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 125x99	55,000
40th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x80.9	10,000
1st-av., s. w. corner of 120th-st., 50.5x100	20,000
1st-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 23d-st., 19.4x100	15,000
Same property	15,000
2d-av., e. s., 48.6 ft. s. of 6th-st., 24.3x100	23,800
5th-av., s. e. corner of 106th-st., 25.9x100; 106th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.9	65,000
7th-av., n. w. corner of 29th-st., 20.9x64	24,600
9th-av., n. w. corner of 71st-st., 102.2x100	40,000
9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100	12,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 90th-st., thence n. 100 x thence e. 100 x thence s. 100 x thence w. 100	21,500
Water front on Hudson River between 79th and 80th sts., extending from 12th-av. to exterior bulk-head line	6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

34th-st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 11th-av., 278.3x100, 21 years; 3 years, per year, $4,800; 5 years, per year, $7,200; 13 years, per year	$10,200
3d-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x100, 5 years, per year	1,250

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FURNISHED house in complete order at Black Point, near Seabright, N. J.; thirteen rooms, corner lot, 200x400, more land if desired, stable and carriage-house, fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; immediate possession; neighborhood first-class and salubrious; also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

FOR SALE AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from the City, by Harlem Railroad, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it contains about five acres, and is handsomely situated on the main street, and has all kinds of fruit in abundance; buildings are in complete repair. Inquire of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE OF Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot.

House built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms.

Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on Throgg's Neck; two acres of land, near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

ANY FAMILY WANTING A NICE COTTAGE of ten rooms on the Orange Mountain, can find a desirable one at Wyoming, at your own price. Take the 10 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train on Morris and Essex Railroad; three minutes from station.

L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DARIEN, CONN.—FOR SALE, AT REDUCED figures, a charming place of three acres, good house, barn, &c.; garden and shade; near the Sound; excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE AT HOHOKUS, SIX MILES ABOVE Patterson, a place of four acres, with house and barn. Will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given. RIKER, REESE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SMALL MODERN THREE-story house in the Fifth Ward, near Canal-st.; only $3,000 cash required; possession at any time.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

First-class house for sale on very easy terms, or to rent. Inquire of C. POTTER, JR., & CO., No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—TWO PLOTS OF one and a half acres each, near Ocean-av. and West End Hotel. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS 25-FOOT FRONT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, on Murray Hill; price not to exceed $80,000.

W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

GRAND AND SPLENDID SPECULATION.

LAND BY THE ACRE,

NEAR

William's Bridge, Westchester Co.,

ADJOINING

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,

AS ANNEXED; AT THE IMMENSE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

ESTATE OF JOHN J. PALMER,

DECEASED,

ON THE PREMISES NEAR WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873,

BY POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER OF ALFRED ROE AND HENRY MEIGGS, Jr., Esqs.

THIS FINE OLD ESTATE CONSISTS OF

160 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND, subdivided into

100 Exquisite Villa Sites

Also,

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD, A LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL MANSION.

All which will positively be sold ON TERMS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN SEVEN YEARS.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

GRAND COLLATION UNDER THE GREAT TENT.

HARRISON, WORLD-RENOWNED VOCALIST.

SPECIAL TRAIN, FREE, will leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11 A. M. sharp.

CARRIAGES AT DEPOT TO CONVEY GUESTS TO GROUND.

For maps and free tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson, a new double frame house containing nine rooms each, with basement; well and cistern water; three minutes from cars and steam-boat; forty trains daily to and from City; rent, $350 each house, or four floors, $175 each per annum.

Inquire of WM. WALKER, Irvington.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN fashionable neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 23d sts.; will be let to a strictly private family until 1st May next; price, $400 per month. Apply by mail to P. T. B., No. 109 Chambers-st.

NORWALK, CONN.

To let, a neat little cottage, furnished, (board in the main building;) three sleeping-rooms and a pleasant parlor; cottage well shaded. Address Miss JULIETTE BETTS, Post-office Box No. 23, Norwalk, Conn.

YONKERS.—HALF-PRICE, TWO FURNISHED houses, $50 and $75 per month; modern improvements, good shade, river view, near depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, at Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR Court of the City of New-York, held at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of July, 1873. Present, Hon. Claudius L. Monell, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of ELIAS W. VAN VOORHIS, to have mortgage discharged of record.—On reading and filing the petition of Elias W. Van Voorhis, dated the 24th day of May, 1873, praying that a mortgage executed by Absalom Peters and Harriet H., his wife, to the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, dated 15th day of October, 1836, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 209 of mortgages, page 209, on the 20th day of November, 1836, and covering premises situated in the City and County of New-York, may be discharged of record. It is, on motion of George W. Stephens, of counsel for the said petitioner, ordered that all persons interested show cause at the Special Term of this Court, to be held at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, why the said mortgage should not be discharged of record. It is further ordered that this order be published in the *New-York Times*, a newspaper published in said City, once in each week for three weeks successively, and that a copy of this order be served personally on Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, one of the administrators, with the will annexed, of Christopher B. Miller, deceased, fifteen days before the said 1st day of August, 1873.

jy16-1aw3wW* C. L. MONELL, Judge.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM D. CHETWOOD, plaintiff, against JOHN CHETWOOD and Mary C., his wife, Hobart Chetwood, Bradbury C. Chetwood and Eleanor K., his wife, Susan J. Barber and William P. Barber, her husband, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 29, 1873.

ROBT. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,

je18-1aw6wW No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of May, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.

ROBT. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN, and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Joseph Bell, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes and Ada Wickes, his wife, Charles H. Parsons, James S. Bailey, Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty, George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 2.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 28, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy9-1aw7wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Theodore Burgmyer, James S. Bailey, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes, and Ada Wickes, his wife; Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty; George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 1.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy9-1aw7wW

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, WATER, SARAtoga, and Newport Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Sanitary-Room Coolers. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Get book. Refrigerators repaired.

GROCERIES, &C.

NOTICE.—S. DAVIS, JR., & CO.'S CELEBRATED Sugar-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon; also, a general assortment of fine Groceries at the old stand of Tilford & Co., No. 10 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union; established 1839. WM. H. VOY, successor and surviving partner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, No. 30 BROAD-ST., New-York, July 12, 1873.

MR. ERNEST GROESBECK HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm. BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE PAPER, (purchase money,) four, five, six, seven, and eight years to run, on valuable real estate in City of Indianapolis, at a liberal discount, for sale in lots. Address S. & B., care New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, New-York, June 20, 1873.

The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" Railroad Companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, full equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $16,000,000.

The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.

The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorized by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint first mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.

The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.

For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondholders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 18th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—*i. e.*, accrued interest to go with the bond.

JAMES F. BOZEMAN,
J. F. GILMER,
W. B. JOHNSTON, Commissioners.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ON COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:

For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.

For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.

The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A POSITION wanted in a banking and stock-brokerage house by a party who has had over fifteen years' practical experience in the business, and is familiar with all its details; would be very useful to a firm doing an extensive stock business; best references. Address W., Post-office Box No. 256.

WANTED—VIRGINIA BONDS AND PAST DUE coupons; North Carolina old and new bonds; Louisiana bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty.

ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY. New-York, July 9, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 9, 1873.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, New-York, July 9, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

New-York, June 11, 1873. OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

New-York, July 3, 1873.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

THADDEUS J WHITLOCK, Secretary.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance Company,

No. 175 Broadway.

New-York, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY and No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873	171,475 78

New-York, July 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 Montague-st., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A scrip return of SEVENTY PER CENT. of premiums has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Oct. 1, 1873.

ALSO,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding Scrip, payable at the same time.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, July 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, New-York, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., New-York, July 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. OFFICE, No. 346 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICE, No. 61 LIBERTY-ST.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	92,617 09

JOHN M. FURMAN, President.
WM. A. COBB, Vice President.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN. July 14, 1873.

Offices { No. 201 Montague-st., Brooklyn. No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

New-York, July 3, 1873.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. IS payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; he must understand his business thoroughly, and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 114 East 16th-st., for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, for the country, in a private family. Apply at No. 338 Lexington-av. from 8 to 10 this morning. References required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square—Families, hotels, merchants, bankers, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

AGENCY FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—TWENTY-five years established at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., J. W. CARPENTER, proprietor; male and female help for all work constantly on hand; German, English, Swedish, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS for all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., FORmerly with Bedell—competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country. Employers suited immediately.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—YOU CAN FIND HELP of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 138 8th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; has good reference; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 8th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATEly landed; will be found willing, obliging, and competent; wages moderate in private family; first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two thorough servants; will give best City recommendations; cook thoroughly understands her work in all branches; meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is competent and a thorough waitress; will go in City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, Waitress, &c.—By two extremely tidy young people, who are highly recommended, both thoroughly understand their work in every particular, and will be generally useful, or do the entire work of a family between them, in City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; no objection to hotel, boarding-house, or private family; City or country; can be seen until engaged; best of City reference. Call at No. 297 5th-st., near Bowery.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two smart, capable Swedish girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found neat, economical, and reliable servants; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waiting.—By two Protestant women; will do the work of the house, or take different situations in the same house, or separate; thoroughly understands the business; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with coarse washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or house-work; is a very neat, reliable, and economical servant; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best of references given; City or country. Apply at 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; understands cooking in all its various branches; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASsist in washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; very good cook; excellent washer and ironer; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; has superior City reference from last employer, who sails for Europe. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS GOOD plain cook; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 133 Macdougal-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., near 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, AS first-class cook in a private family; City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 410 East 23d-st.

DOMESTIC HELP of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored help, female or male, supplied immediately, on application to SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY, ACTIVE young woman, who has lately landed, and who has been used to work at home; can do plain cooking; excellent washing and ironing and be generally useful or will take a kitchen-maid's place in a private family; well recommended for honesty and respectability. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; has excellent references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH her son of four years; country preferred; will go for very low wages if allowed to have her boy with her; can give good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLing to work, as general house-worker or kitchen-work; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT LAUNdress; can do up clothes in the real French style; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent references. Apply at No. 228 7th-av., near 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A FIRST-class washer and ironer, to go out by day or week; excellent reference. Call at No. 323 West 47th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, Operator, and Waitress.—By a real good servant; is competent in all these branches; can do the general house-work in a small family; City or country; is perfectly willing and obliging, and well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. French Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID.—By a neat, tidy, genteel young woman; is pleasant and very willing; is a good seamstress, and able to assist in light chamber-work; can dress hair or wait upon a lady, or mind grown children; is well recommended; City or country. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a young Protestant woman, neat and tidy in appearance and about her work, full charge of young and growing children; good seamstress, operator, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN as monthly nurse, or would care for an invalid; no objection to the country; reference from highest families or physicians. Call all the week at No. 220 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, German, as seamstress in a private family; understands dressing hair, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; is a good dress-maker; or would do light chamber-work; or wait on lady; country preferred. Call at present employer's, No. 41 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; will see to children or do other light duties. Call, from 10 to 4, at No. 12 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or waitress and chamber-maid; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or for chamber-work and waiting; is careful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING, PUFFING AND FLUTing neatly done, or ladies' suits done up in style; by a good woman to work out by the day. Call at No. 338 West 36th-st. Mrs. Regan.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BAR-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND steady young man, in a country hotel or any respectable City house; first-class reference from hotel just left; salary moderate. Address J. B., No. 210 Sands-st., Brooklyn. (No agent.)

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS part day work; is common at writing and figures, and has some knowledge of book-keeping; will prove honest and steady if place suits. Address J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; can milk; has three and a half years' reference. Call or address Coachman, at J. C. Ham's Carriage Repository, East 4th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience; the best City reference. Apply to or address J. McK., No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man (a Protestant, Danish by birth) as coachman or gardener on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and washing carriages and harness; is a good driver; is also a first-class vegetable and flower gardener; understands his business in all its branches; is sober, honest, and faithful, willing and obliging; has been in the country fourteen years; best references. Call on or address C. Schultz, 528 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman, twenty-eight years, who is a good driver, in City or country, and an excellent groom; can also do gardening, milk, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO IS A thorough coachman; can drive in City or country; is also a very good groom; will give the best recommendations from last employer, with whom he lived a long time. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man on a gentleman's place; a good flower and vegetable gardener; understands care of horse, cow, &c.; is willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A HARD-working, industrious, sober man; is fully competent; has six years' reference from last employer; married, small family. Address Henry Ansdale, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of horses; good reference from last place. Address F. G., Box No. 14 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, JUST ARrived, as groom, coachman, and gardener; City or country. Apply for two days at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN, HONEST, EXperienced, and competent, as porter in a dry-goods, grocery, jobbing, or commission house; refers to his present employers, the Judd Oil Company, 130 Front-st.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in the counting-room of a daily newspaper, desires a position on a local journal or in publication-house; is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business, and can furnish the highest references. Address ENERGY, Box No. 141 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANE, ON A GENtleman's place, to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful; is willing, not afraid of work, and can give good references. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS useful man in a gentleman's house, or in any other capacity where an honest living can be obtained; is temperate, trustworthy, and willing to work; good references. Address Frank, No. 12 Bleecker-st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by an Englishman, age thirty years, who is an experienced servant in either of the above branches, and has best English and Scotch testimonials for character, capability, &c., having lived in some of the first families. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HIGHLY respectable and recommended; five years' City reference in last place for honesty, sobriety, capability, and attention; thorough waiter in every respect; excellent with silver and salads; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; City or country; excellent references from last employer. Call or address No. 1,283 Broadway, baker-store.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. Can be seen at No. 40 West 33d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT, ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BOROWSAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY P. SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to creditors herein, and other persons interested, that they shall appear and show cause, if any they have, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in charge of this matter, sitting in Chambers of said Court, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon the petition of Samuel P. Holmes, assignee herein, allowing the said assignee to compound and settle the debts due the estate as follows: First, by M. Furst, of Sheboygan, N. Y., for three hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents, by taking one hundred and seventy-five dollars cash, as offered by said debtor. Second, by Mrs. C. Hull, of Maumee City, Ohio, for one hundred and sixty-one 55-100 dollars, by taking fifty cents on the dollar, one-quarter thereof cash, and three-quarters secured, as offered by said debtor. Third, by H. A. Lee, of Lansing, Mich., for two hundred and eighty 39-100 dollars, by taking fifty cents on the dollar at six months' time secured, as offered by said debtor; and at such time and place the said Register will take proofs concerning the matters stated in said petition.—New-York, July, 1873.

(Signed) GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SAMUEL P. HOLMES, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of Louisiana.—In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIS and JACOB JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,189.—To the creditors of the bankrupts above named: You and each of you are hereby notified to file your proofs of debt at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Custom-house, in the City of New-Orleans, La., on or before the 1st day of August, 1873, or, in default thereof, you will be debarred from any share in the dividend which will be declared and paid on said estate.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1873.

ARNOLD H. ELLIS,
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.,
LEWIS LEVENSON, Trustees.

je23-2aw4wM*

NO. 4,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN DANZIGER and MORRIS H. DANZIGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Danziger and Morris H. Danziger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of July, A. D., 1873.

SAMSON LEWY, Assignee, No. 189 Church-street, New-York City.

jy16-1aw3wW*

NO. 3,899.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignees of Samuel Sinclair, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of July, A. D., 1873.

JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st., New-York City,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City, Assignees.

jy16-1aw3wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. G. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.

ADAM NORRIE,
GORDON NORRIE,
DAVID M. CLARKSON, Executors.

KNOX & MASON, Proctors.

jy9-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.

RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator.

my28-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.

ap16-1aw6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 400 East Fifty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873. JOHN GRIFFIN.

jy10-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873. VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.

je18-1aw6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. R. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.

CALVIN E. COLE, Receiver.

New-York, June 30, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, 20th and 21st sts. IMPORTED styles. Full line. NEW CUTTING and BASTING. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC.......SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.......July 12
GLAMORGAN.......July 30
PEMBROKE.......Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN.......Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin.......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.......$55 currency.
Steerage.......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Caledonia	Wed.,	July 16	Victoria	Sat.,	Aug. 2
India	Sat.,	July 19	Columbia	Wed.,	Aug. 6
Italia	Wed.,	July 23	Castalia	Sat.,	Aug. 9
Australia	Sat.,	July 26	Europa	Wed.,	Aug. 13
Olympia	Wed.,	July 30	Anglia	Sat.,	Aug. 16

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.......GARAY.......Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE.......SURMONT.......Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE.......DAURE.......Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.......Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LAPLAND, JONES.......Wednesday, July 16
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.......Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, EVATT.......Wednesday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, WESTERN.......Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP LAPLAND, OF THE Great Western Steam-ship line, will sail for Bristol, England, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at noon, from Pier No. 18 East River. There are a few desirable state-rooms disengaged.

Apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.......Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRIGS.......Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG.......Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.......July 16, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.......July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......July 30, 9:30 A. M.
.......Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
.......Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
.......Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship KONG SVERRE, Capt. DANNEVIG, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage:	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage	38

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTON will follow on the 5th August.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

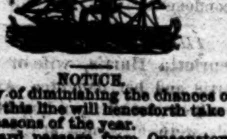
NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday,	July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day,	July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day,	July 23	Batavia, Saturday,	July 26
*Russia, Wed'day,	July 30	Calabria, Sat'day,	Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday,	Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day,	Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday,	Aug. 13		

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 16.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, July 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 19.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July 30.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.......July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.......Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.......Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).......July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico).......July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).......July 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS WILL FIND Trunks for state-rooms and Continental travel. Chairs and rugs for the steamers, &c., at JOHN CATTNACH'S, No. 736 Broadway, near Astor-place, (removed from corner of Broadway and Wall-st.)

STEAMBOATS.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 14th....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....12:00 M.
Wednesday, 16th. 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th....9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 17th....2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th. 12:00 M.	Saturday, 19th....4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th....6:30 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 9th..7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 14th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 1:00 P. M.	

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P. W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M., and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P. W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway,	No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House,	No. 271 Broadway.
No. 435 Broadway,	No. 8 Battery-place,
	Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
	Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

INTEREST commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.

New-York, July 10, 1873.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 49.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 draw interest from July 1; interest commences on the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, corner of Broadway and 2d-st., Williamsburg.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had; on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the detection of the thief and the return of the property stolen from the Macdougal-street Baptist Church on or about the 3d of July, 1873.

ISAAC CHARLICK, Assistant Treasurer, No. 22 Vandam-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

WARREN ACADEMY, Woburn, Mass.,

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1873.

A scientific School, especially arranged to fit for admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and like institutions, with ample chemical and physical laboratories for practice and drawing-rooms for instruction in mechanical and free-hand drawing. Refers to the President of Institute of Technology. For circular, and further information, address Dr. EPHRAIM CUTTER, Secretary, Woburn, Mass.

MISS HINSDALE

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE.—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLLEGE, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—For catalogue and June entrance examination papers address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. Rev. J. C. WYCKOFF.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE, A GOOD and thorough teacher, wishes a situation for the Fall; no objection to a short distance from New-York. Address L. R., Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF MUSIC, PAINTING, and drawing. Address, with testimonials, HILLSIDE SEMINARY, Kingston, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan.	Henry W. Poor.
Gen. H. L. Lansing.	Binney Fellowes.
Wm. S. Nichols.	Gen. H. L. Burnett.
Davis Johnson.	Julian M. Abrams.
Geo. W. Dillaway.	Ansley S. Davis.
Geo. Browne.	

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treas'r. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York; No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, that JOHN F. SMALL is this day dropped from the roll of Sandy Hook pilots by resolution of this Board, for habitual intoxication. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing him to pilot under penalty of law. By order of the Board.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Secretary.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Income to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

TO MODERATE CAPITALISTS—A RARE Chance.—To lease, a handsomely-fitted fancy-store, in the most business part of Grand-st., New-York, doing a good business. The cause of present owner wishing to leave is his inability to attend to retail trade. Apply to BUSINESS MAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.

MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.

Apply or address, G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

CROMWELLS—ERIE RAILWAY, TWO HOURS from New-York; more rooms now ready. Address CROMWELLS LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.

D. A. CROWELL.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA. LELANDS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—PRIVATE FAMILY, IN country suburbs, having large airy-roomed house, beautiful location; all improvements, stabling, desire to take a pleasant party to board who will appreciate the comforts and pleasures of home; eight minutes from depot. Address JEFFERSON, Lock Box No. 16.

SUMMER BOARD.—A MOST CHARMING PLACE among the Berkshire Hills, having a fine Soda Spring, beneficial for drinking, and the water carried to bath-rooms, may be heard of at rooms Nos. 3 and 4, No. 254 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT AMENIA, N. Y., EIGHTY-five miles from City, via Harlem Railroad; charming Summer house; fine location, good board, plenty room for children. S. T. FROST, Proprietor.

A FEW FINE ROOMS STILL VACANT IN the large house at Piermont, on the Hill, one hour from New-York, two minutes from station. Address Box No. 128 Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOME COMFORTS, LARGE rooms, shady walks, fruit and milk plenty; accessible, yet retired; terms very low. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

BOARD—CONVENIENT TO CITY; ALSO AT SARATOGA Springs; terms low. Particulars and address obtained by applying to R. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD DESIRED—FOR A YOUNG couple, within forty-five minutes of City. Terms, $55 or $60 per month. Address HARRIS, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARD—ONE MILE WEST OF CATSKILL; PRIVATE family, airy location, fine views, pleasant walks and drives. Address S. ROOT, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient for light housekeeping; also, elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, obtained by applying to R. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av., Everett Library Rooms.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS—DESIRABLE LOCATION, No. 10 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.; permanent or transient board, if desired; family small and select; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board; every convenience; house, table and location first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av.; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms; superior board; Summer prices; permanent; transient.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST., CORNER 7TH-AV.—Furnished rooms, without board. References.

AUCTION SALES.

B. T. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, by an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on board the sloop Clarissa Ann, at the foot of Charles-st., North River, New-York City, the said sloop Clarissa Ann, with all her rigging, tackle, &c., belonging to the estate of John McGovern, deceased. Such sloop is 49.53 tons, or thereabouts, and will carry 40,000 to 50,000 bricks. For particulars, &c., apply to JAMES McGOVERN, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John McGovern, deceased, No. 637 Washington-st., New-York City, or to BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) July 16, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Gaetano, and can be seen on Pier No. 11, East River.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE 15TH INST., A bloodhound dog; has brown hair on his back, and brown and white hair on his legs; answers to the name of "Net." Any person returning him to No. 314 East Houston-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 32,566 ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI.

in which Miss Ella Germon, Mrs. P. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. R. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN COLLINS.

GLORIOUS RECEPTIONS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The Irish Comedian	The Charming Artiste
Mr. JOHN COLLINS	MISS FLORENCE NOBLE
In the Irish Dramas of	In the Emotional Drama of
RORY O'MORE	SHADOW BROOK; or,
and HIS LAST LEGS.	A DAUGHTER'S OATH.

MONDAY, July 21, ERIN A-CHORRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.

JOHN HOEY, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM No. 6,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned at this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873, at 3 P. M., for the erection of bulkhead and pier at the new boarding station, Clifton, Staten Island.

Specifications for the same may be seen at the office daily, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., at which time they will be opened in the presence of bidders.

All proposals must be indorsed as follows: "To the Commissioners of Quarantine: Proposal for erecting Bulkhead and Pier at Clifton, Staten Island."

The right is reserved to reject any bids not deemed consistent with the interests of the State.

W. L. B. STEARS,
DAVID W. JUDD,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners of Quarantine.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO CITY
WATER WORKS, No. 20 WEST SWAN-ST.,
BUFFALO, July 2, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9 A. M., for completing the new Tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River, and building an Inlet Pier at the termination of said tunnel.

Plans and specifications may be examined at this office, on or after Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1873.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY,
COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts., to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason-work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS,
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
} Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873. }

Bids for construction of two scows for the transportation of freight-cars will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. Specifications and plans may be seen at the office of Charles E. Emery, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York, and (on and after 21st inst.) at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to accept either, as may be considered for the best interests of the company, considering price, time of construction, &c.

W. W. TAULMAN, General Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:

$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.

$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1873. }

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WASHINGTON and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 11, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM No. 31,
ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of Dykes in the Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon, of Aug. 11, 1873.

For further information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices, 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MONMOUTH PARK.

FOUR GOOD RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING—TOM BOWLING DEFEATED BY LIZZIE LUCAS.

The event of yesterday's races was the defeat of the favorite, Tom Bowling, by Lizzie Lucas. So high was the Kentucky horse in public estimation, that the attempt to sell pools in the race with him in it was given up, after two or three had gone off at $250 to $50 on the field. Every one seemed scared away by the reputation of the favorite, and money put up against him was so generally regarded as thrown away, that the unexpected result of the race probably caused much less money to change hands than would have been the case had all the horses running been more evenly matched. The only hope of those who bet against him was, that the violent temper of the animal would lead to some mischance in the running, or that he could not be brought up to start. The criticisms which were made on the start which Tom Bowling had in the Jersey Derby caused the starting for the Ocean House race yesterday to be watched with intense interest. The distance to be run was a mile and three-quarters, and the start was consequently made from the quarter-pole. Eyes were strained and glasses intently turned on the horses as they went round to the point. The conduct of the favorite here was such as to raise the hopes of those who had bet against him. He appeared to be in the worst possible temper—backing, prancing, curvetting, and twisting round the men who tried to hold him as if they were straws. But the worst phase of the affair was that the fractious animal seemed determined that, whatever happened, he would not face the way he was wanted to. His stable companion, Lucy Jackson, was brought up to lead him to the pole, and the animal deliberately backed along the course to nearly the starting point, but would by no means consent to turn round. Finally one of the trainers took him in hand, and after a few more performances the drum was tapped, and away went the horses, all together, with a fair start. Probably nine men out of ten who were watching the race had no possible doubt that the Kentucky horse would win, though his competitors hung well to him till the homestretch was reached. Here the horses turned with Tom a length or so ahead, and murmurs of "Oh, he wins, he wins," in tones as if the result were a foregone conclusion, were heard everywhere. But in the same instant almost, the favorite slackened his rushing pace, and Lizzie Lucas went ahead. The effect on the spectators was like a galvanic shock. "He quits! he quits!" screamed a thousand voices. Every man sprang to his feet, and held his breath. Was it possible that the favorite was doing his best? Yes, there was the jockey madly laying the whip on his flanks, and straining every nerve to get a last rush out of the horse. But it was useless; the filly was still ahead, and thus they dashed under the string. To adequately describe the excitement of the crowd would be out of the question. For a few brief moments men seemed to be positively wild. They screamed and yelled like maniacs, jumped in the air, waved their arms, their hats, umbrellas, walking-sticks, everything and anything, and became as totally unlike the quiet beings they had been five minutes before as could very well be. "He quit—he quit like a dog, I tell you!" exclaimed a quiet-looking gentleman, suddenly turning round and glaring fiercely in the reporter's face, as if he should just like him to say the horse didn't. As the individual thus unexpectedly addressed did not desire to be thrown over the gallery, or have something as undesirable happen to him, he silently acquiesced, and the excitement of the stranger gradually cooled down as the effervescence of the spectators worked itself off in the demonstrations mentioned. When sufficient time had elapsed for man to recover their wits they began to inquire into the causes of the defeat of the favorite. Some ascribed it to an inherited deficiency of staying power; others to bad temper in the horse; and some few hinted that the horse had not been allowed to win, for the purpose of influencing affairs at Saratoga. The disconsolate and chagrined look of Bobby Swim, as he dismounted, seemed to give emphatic contradiction to these suspicions. The picture of conscious superiority he appeared before the race, while he tripped about the quarter-stretch, enjoying a cigar and jauntily tapping his boots with his riding-whip, compared with the limp and subdued boy hanging his head as he came to get a glass of water after the race, was an illustration of fallen greatness, only paralleled by that of the crack he rode.

THE HURDLE RACE.

Operations began with the hurdle race, for all ages, two miles over eight hurdles, and five horses were stripped for the contest. There were D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio; Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine; Wm. R. Peet's ch. f. Maid of Athens, 4 years, by Prophet, out of Jessie Dixon; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith; and H. P. McGrath's blk. m. Lucy Jackson, by Endorser, out of Roxana. Duffy was the favorite, but the betting on Blind Tom proved him to have many friends. Below are the figures:

Duffy	$200	$260	$310	$420
Blind Tom	75	95	130	200
Shylock	50	50	75	90
Lucy Jackson Maid of Athens }	25	35	50	50
Total	$350	$440	$565	$760

THE RACE.

As heretofore, the hurdles were erected at the beginning of the turn, at the quarter-pole, at the half-mile pole, and at the head of the homestretch. When they were sent off, Shylock was first away, Blind Tom second, Duffy third, Lucy Jackson fourth, and Maid of Athens fifth. When they jumped the first hurdle Shylock was a length in front of Duffy, who had taken the second place from Tom, Lucy Jackson was fourth, and the Maid of Athens fifth. As they went round the turn Duffy went past Shylock and led him a length, while Tom was third, four lengths behind the others, several lengths in the rear. When they went over the second hurdle Duffy was showing the way by two lengths. Shylock struck the hurdle and nearly fell. He was, however, six lengths before Blind Tom, who was four lengths before Maid of Athens, who was six lengths in advance of Lucy Jackson. As they went along the backstretch Shylock closed upon Duffy, and there was but a length between them; but as they jumped the third hurdle, the great Duffy was two lengths ahead of Shylock, he being two lengths in advance of Blind Tom, Maid of Athens fourth, and Lucy Jackson fifth. As they came round the lower turn Blind Tom challenged Shylock, and assumed the second place, and they came over the fourth obstruction in the following order: Duffy first, one length ahead of Blind Tom, who was the same distance in front of Shylock; Maid of Athens fourth, and Lucy Jackson fifth. As they came up the homestretch Blind Tom got up to Duffy's saddle-girth, and the pair were in this position as they finished the first mile, Shylock in the third place, Maid of Athens fourth, and Lucy Jackson fifth. The fifth hurdle, at the beginning of the turn, was down, and consequently there was no necessity for jumping. As they went round the turn Shylock went up and headed Blind Tom, but in the meantime Duffy had got away, and went over the sixth hurdle four lengths before Blind Tom and Shylock, who were still side by side. As they went down the backstretch Blind Tom left Shylock and closed upon Duffy. When they jumped the seventh hurdle, Duffy was two lengths in advance of Blind Tom, who was a half length before Shylock, Athens fourth, and Lucy Jackson fifth, both of them out of the race. As they came round the lower turn, Shylock made his final effort, and went past Blind Tom. He began to chase Duffy, and got within a length of him at the three-quarter pole. They came over the eighth hurdle in fine style, with Duffy leading Shylock a length, the latter being two lengths away from Blind Tom. Shylock now gave up the idea of beating Duffy, for the latter came away and won the race easily by six lengths in 4:01½; Shylock second, a length in advance of Blind Tom; Maid of Athens fourth, and Lucy Jackson fifth, both of the latter beaten off.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, purse $500, for all ages, over eight hurdles; $400 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; two miles.

D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, 151 pounds. Murphy.... 1
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 148 pounds. Midgely.... 2
Jos. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 154 pounds. Gaffney.... 3
Wm. R. Peet's ch. f. Maid of Athens, 4 years, by Prophet, out of Jessie Dixon, 145 pounds. Jones. 4
H. P. McGrath's blk. m. Lucy Jackson, aged, by Endorser, out of Roxana, 151 pounds. H. Dudley.... 5
Time—4:01½.

THE MILE DASH.

The second event was the trial purse of $400, for all ages, dash of one mile. This brought out J. F. Wilson & Co.'s ch. c. Mart. Jordan, formerly John Boulger, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C.; Thos. Jones' b. f., 3 years, by Beacon, out of Maiden; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Artist, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy; J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia; and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Buchu, by Planet, out of Lavender. Artist had won the trial purse on the 4th of July so handily, that he was made a hot favorite, while many kept in remembrance the excellent time made by John Boulger at the Jerome Park Spring meeting. The Western division pinned their faith to the McGrath colors, and Artist was bought at large figures, as the quotations will show:

Artist	$660	$500	$550
Mart. Jordan	250	215	210
Quits	80	130	100
Beacon Buchu }	50	35	50
Total	$1,030	$880	$910

Artist brought the Kentuckians out with a "whole skin," but the green and orange was doomed to be trailed in the dust.

THE RACE.

When the drum tapped Jordan went off two lengths in the lead, Beacon filly second, Quits third, Artist fourth, and Buchu in the rear. As they went round the turn Quits challenged Jordan and was soon on even terms with him. As they approached the quarter-pole Quits drew in front of Jordan and passed that point a length and a half in front of him. Artist was third, the Beacon filly fourth, and Buchu still in the rear, where she had ample opportunities for the display of her running abilities. As they went along the backstretch Artist made a rush to the "other side of Jordan," and assumed the second place. Quits had now got two lengths away, and Jordan was lapping Artist's quarter, the Beacon filly fourth, and Buchu fifth. Artist now began to make play, and when they passed the half-mile pole he was at the quarter of Quits, and forcing the pace. Jordan was third, three lengths behind, while no improvement was visible in the positions of the two fillies. Coming round the lower turn, Artist gave Quits the go by, and was soon showing her the way by two lengths. Artist opened the gap, and at the three-quarter pole he was three lengths in advance of Quits, who was now but a half length in front of Jordan, the other two out of the race. When they came up the homestretch it was apparent that Artist had the race in hand, for he kept open the gap and was going easy. He won by three lengths, in 1:46¾; Quits second, a length before Jordan, the Beacon filly fourth, and Buchu fifth, both beaten off.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Trial Purse $400, for all ages; $300 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; dash of one mile.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Artist, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, 90 pounds.... 1
J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 87 pounds.... 2
J. F. Wilson & Co.'s ch. c. Mart Jordan, (formerly John Boulger,) by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 90 pounds. 3
Thomas Jones' b. f., 3 years, by Beacon, out of Maiden, 87 pounds.... 4
J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. f. Buchu, 3 years, by Planet, out of Lavender, 87 pounds.... 5
Time—1:46¾.

THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

Now came the important event of the day—the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for three-year olds; one mile and three-quarters. There were thirty-eight entries in this, and four of them were stripped for a memorable contest. These were the Kentucky crack, Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina, by imp. Australian; Thomas W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by Australian, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, and D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, by Marquis. Springbok was also entered in the stakes, but he was taken to Saratoga last week to prepare for the great events at that great racing centre. The controversy as to the relative merits of Tom Bowling and Springbok has provoked an intense and bitter feeling between the partisans of each. After all that had been said about the staying qualities and speed of Tom Bowling, there was a general expectation to see him run away from his competitors in the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for he was only to carry 95 pounds, whereas in the Jersey Derby he had 110 pounds. The distance, however, was further than Tom Bowling had ever been publicly tested, and it is public performances that are the criterion, no matter how far and fast private trials may be. It may be here stated that many doubts have always been expressed as to the staying qualities of Tom Bowling, for his dam never threw a "sticker," and this was well known among turfmen who are well posted. However, his defeat yesterday may be attributed in part to his ugly temper and sulky disposition, which were fully developed before the start. The race was an exciting one at the finish, and there is no doubt that the Kentucky crack incontinently quitted when pinched by that extraordinary good filly Lizzie Lucas. There was not much money lost on the race for the reputation of Tom Bowling scared the betting men, and only three pools were sold on him against the field, in each of which the favorite brought $250 and the field $50. With Tom Bowling left out the betting was at the following rates:

Lizzie Lucas	$400	$260	$200
Galway	155	110	105
Minstrel	65	40	40
Total	$620	$410	$345

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, the quartet were mustered at the quarter-pole, and here Master Bowling displayed his usual temper. Lucy Jackson, his stable companion, was led before him, and at least a quarter of an hour was wasted in the effort to get the brute up to the other horses. He would only move backward, and at last he was got to the post, when he endeavored to break away from his trainer who held him. At that moment the signal was given, and Tom Bowling got away first, lapped by Lizzie Lucas, who was two lengths ahead of Withers and Galway, the same distance ahead of Galway. As they flew along the backstretch, Tom Bowling shook off Lizzie Lucas, and led her a length, while Minstrel was but a length behind in the third place. When they were running in front of the stables, Minstrel rushed past Lizzie Lucas, and began to close upon Tom Bowling. To the surprise of the spectators, Minstrel went past the favorite, and when they had reached the half-mile post he showed a length ahead, Tom Bowling being two lengths before Lizzie Lucas and Galway, who were head and head. In this manner they came round the lower turn, but, on reaching the three-quarter pole, Tom Bowling had regained the first place, and was leading a full length. They came up the homestretch under a good headway, Minstrel making the pace hot in the second place. When they passed the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of a mile, Tom Bowling was showing the way by two lengths, Minstrel being in the second place, a length before Galway, who was two lengths ahead of Lizzie Lucas. As they went round the turn, Lizzie Lucas began to move up and was soon within a length of Galway; the latter being forced up kept a length behind Minstrel, while the latter kept moving on Tom Bowling. There was now a length between the four, but a little further on, the two leaders left the others further behind. At the quarter-pole there was still a length's difference between Tom Bowling and Minstrel, while the latter was two lengths away from Galway, who was a length before Lizzie Lucas, waiting for an opportunity in the rear. They now began their journey down the backstretch, and Minstrel gradually crept up on Tom Bowling, and finally lapped his quarter. It was at this point that the interest began in the contest, for it was seen that Tom Bowling could not get away from his competitors, who were becoming dangerous. Bobby Swim urged him forward, and when they passed the half-mile pole he managed to show a length in front of Minstrel, who was a length before Galway, he being lapped by Lizzie Lucas, who was gaining upon her leaders. Round the lower turn they came, and the excitement began in earnest. Lizzie Lucas reached Galway's head, and the pair passed Minstrel simultaneously, the latter being pumped out and giving it up. Lizzie now shook Galway off and closed upon Tom Bowling, but the latter got away a length at the three-quarter pole. They now turned into the homestretch, and the excitement was intense as Lizzie Lucas hung to the quarter of Tom Bowling, while Galway retired to let the filly fight the favorite. She gained upon Tom, and was at his head. Everybody was in a frenzy as they approached the stand. Men cheered, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. It was an exciting moment. "Tom Bowling quits!" shouted a hundred voices as the favorite seemed to fall back a little; but no; he comes again under the influence of the spur, but Lizzie Lucas clung there, and would not give way an inch, and now began to draw to the front. She kept up the untiring pace, and thus cooked master Bowling's goose, for within seventy-five yards of the stand the Kentucky crack quitted amidst the most intense excitement and Lizzie Lucas won the race by a length in 3:12½. Galway was third, ten lengths behind—three or four lengths ahead of Minstrel. When Lizzie Lucas came back to weigh she received quite an ovation, for she proved herself to be a race nag. This is her second victory at Long Branch, and by her running she will prove a troublesome customer to many beside Tom Bowling.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Ocean Hotel Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year-old colts and fillies; colts to carry 95 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. Value to winner, $2,600.

Thos. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by imp. Australian, out of Eagless.... 1
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler.... 2
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina.... 3
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness.... 4
Time—3:12½.

THE MILE HEATS.

The day of excitement concluded with the mile heats, for all ages, for which there were five entries, and a very good race was the result. The horses that were brought together in the affair were F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor; A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische; H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna; Thos. W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, 6 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina; and J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard. The betting on the result was very close, and the pools averaged at the following figures:

Fadladeen	$500	$300	$250
Jury	420	200	130
Gorlitza	520	330	310
Valley Brook	300	200	50
Warlike	100	30	25
Total	$1,900	1,060	765

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—When the signal was given Jury jumped off in the lead, Valley Brook second, Fadladeen third, Warlike fourth, and Gorlitza fifth. Jury led a length round the turn and kept in that position at the quarter-pole, Valley Brook being in the second place two lengths before Fadladeen, who was twenty lengths ahead of Warlike, with Gorlitza in the rear. They went along the backstretch in these positions, but on approaching the half-mile pole Valley Brook went up to Jury's head, and they passed that point on even terms two lengths ahead of Fadladeen, who was still twenty lengths away from Warlike, who was a length in advance of Gorlitza. They came round the lower turn without change, Jury and Valley Brook running head and head past the three-quarter pole, still two lengths before Fadladeen. The race up to the stretch between these three was close and exciting. Fadladeen closed on the other two, and they ran abreast. In a most brilliant finish Valley Brook won the heat by a neck only, while Fadladeen and Jury ran a dead heat for second place; Warlike fourth and Gorlitza fifth.

Fadladeen was now the favorite, and the betting stood as follows:

Fadladeen	$200	$280	$200
Valley Brook	160	200	155
Field	85	175	160
Total	$445	$655	$515

SECOND HEAT.—After breaking away twice they were sent away to a good start. Fadladeen was a length in front, Jury second, two lengths in advance of Valley Brook; Warlike fourth, and Gorlitza fifth. As they went round the turn Jury worked up to Fadladeen's head, and at the quarter-pole led him a half a length, Valley Brook third, a length behind, and three lengths before Warlike, who was a length before Gorlitza. They traveled down the backstretch in the same positions, except that Warlike got closer to Valley Brook. When they passed the half-mile pole Jury was still showing Fadladeen the way by half a length, Valley Brook a length behind in the third place, and the same distance before Warlike, with Gorlitza still in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Fadladeen made his effort for the heat, and passing Jury was soon in the lead, but at this time Warlike came up from the fourth place like a flash, and at the three-quarter pole had taken the lead from Fadladeen, but only for a moment, as the latter was soon in front again. As they came up the homestretch Gorlitza came up to the third position, and Jury retired to the fourth position, in company with Valley Brook, who had enough of it. Fadladeen won the heat by two lengths in 1:47½, Warlike second, a length ahead of Gorlitza, third, Jury fourth and Valley Brook fifth. All, except Valley Brook and Fadladeen, were sent to the stable, under the rule, and the betting between the pair was as follows:

Fadladeen	$280	$225	$215
Valley Brook	50	50	50

THIRD HEAT.—Fadladeen was a length in front at the start, but on the turn Valley Brook lapped him until they passed the quarter-pole, where Fadladeen again got away a length. When they had reached the half-mile pole Fadladeen had got away two lengths and gradually increased the gap to the finish, winning the heat in the easiest manner by half a dozen lengths in 1:54¼.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $550; for all ages; $400 to the first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; mile heats.

Thomas W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, 6 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 114 pounds.... 0 1 1
F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 90 pounds.... 1 5 2
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, 105 pounds.... 0 4 ro
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, 90 pounds.... 4 2 ro
A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, 108 pounds.... 5 3 ro
Time—1:46¾; 1:47½; 1:54¼.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The programme for to-day comprises three races, the first of which is the Thespians takes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and of the twenty-three entries there will be about eight starters. Those stables marked are Lorillard, Belmont, Chamberlin, Morris, Coffee, and McGrath. Mr. Belmont has three engaged, the b. f. Theodora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, (being a full sister to Count D'Orsay,) and b. f. Beatrice, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell. Mr. Lorillard will start the imp. b. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol by Asteroid. Mr. Chamberlin has four engaged, viz., Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia by Vandal; Weathercock, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Weatherwitch by Weatherbit; The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney by imp. Knight of St. George, and Carlina, by Planet, out of Mazurka by Lexington. Mr. Morris has two in, and he will, in all probability, start the b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity by Simoon. The McGrath stable will be represented by Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler by imp. Albion, and Petty, also by Tipperary, out of The Greek Slave by imp. Glencoe. John Coffee's pair consists of the br. f. by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, and Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine by Lightning. The second race is two-mile heats for all ages, but there will be but two starters—Stockwood and John Merryman. The third and principal event will be the Long Branch Stakes for all ages, to carry 100 pounds. The starters marked are M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf; W. R. Babcock's b. h. Conductor, by Australian, out of Nettie Viley; John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe; J. Camp, Jr.'s, ch. h. Sanford, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter; A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, and H. P. McGrath's blk. m. Lucy Jackson, by Endorser, out of Lucy Fowler. This is an excellent field, and the race will be close and exciting, albeit that the knowing ones consider it a sure thing for Preakness. The pools at Chamberlin's and Johnson's last night were as follows:

THESPIAN STAKES.

Belmont	$50	$115	$110
Morris	22	50	60
Lorillard	10	27	35
Field	18	27	38
Total	$100	$219	$243

TWO-MILE HEATS.

Stockwood	$25	$50	$50
John Merryman	11	23	53

LONG BRANCH STAKES.

Preakness	$80	$75	$100
Arizona	25	25	40
Field	30	41	60
Total	$135	$141	$200

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY—THE CASE OF LOUIS KRUGER.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular bi-monthly meeting at Castle Garden yesterday. The report presented by the Finance Committee some weeks ago regarding the reduction of salaries of employes was taken up and referred to the Castle Garden and Ward's Island Committees. The Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee was authorized to employ a clerk to act as interpreter in the Forwarding Bureau at a salary of $1,200 per year. Commissioner Lynch offered a resolution that the matter of paying State and City agents of emigration $300 per year as compensation for their services, be referred to the counsel of the board, in order to obtain his opinion as to its propriety. Many of the agents for some time past have been receiving about $1,500 per year. It was voted that the matter be referred to the counsel for his opinion.

A communication was received from the German Emigration Society asking that the President of the society be consulted upon the question of all appointments of employes in the various departments. Under the present law he has no right to vote when any measure of appointment or removal comes before the board.

An application was received from Peter MacDonnell asking permission to sell tickets over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to the arriving emigrants in Castle Garden. The request was granted.

Geo. J. Krauss was appointed as Registry Clerk, in the place of W. B. Green, in Castle Garden.

A resolution was adopted removing Wm. Maloney, Thomas Cummins, Lewis Cluff, and Joseph Egan, storekeepers at Castle Garden, six night watchmen and six sweepers, the removals to take effect on the 1st of next August.

The board also approved of the sending of Louis Kruger back to his native country. It seems that this Kruger was a professional pauper, who used to live in Duvin, Switzerland. The poorhouse authorities became tired of supporting him and accordingly offered the sub-agent of the Cunard line in that place 50 francs to bring him to the United States, and 200 francs additional as soon as the certificate of his having been properly landed at Castle Garden was received. The man was in such poor health and so weak bodily that he could never gain a living by manual labor. He was brought to Castle Garden in the steam-ship Batavia, and his appearance exciting attention, the circumstances of his leaving Switzerland were inquired into. The pauper produced the contract by which he was sent here, properly authenticated, and on the 12th of July he was returned to his native place on the steamer Calabria. The matter was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by the Emigration Commissioners.

After transacting some routine business the board adjourned.

HOUSE ROBBERY.

The residence of Mr. Samuel Stiner, No. 267 West Thirty-sixth-street, was robbed by burglars, on Monday night, during the absence of Mr. Stiner and his family in the country. The thieves entered the house by the rear, and, cutting through a lath and plaster wall, gained access to the upper floor of the house. They collected a large quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $965, with which they escaped through a second-story window which opened on the roof of an extension to the building No. 524 Eighth-avenue. The burglars left behind them a large quantity of linen and silver-ware, which they had packed up ready for removal, and for which they no doubt intended to return had their operations not been discovered yesterday.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS—RECORD OF MORTALITY—THE SANITARY BUREAU—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the attorney was directed to enter suits in thirty-eight cases of non-compliance with the orders of the board. Dr. H. Endeman, Chief of the Disinfecting Corps, reported that during the week ending the 12th inst., in addition to their regular duties, 162 miles of street-gutters and 193 privies and yards have been disinfected. This work was chiefly done in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and the lower portion of the Twenty-second Wards. The privies and yards disinfected were reported by the Sanitary Inspectors as in a very offensive condition and requiring immediate action. The cost of this disinfection was $446 48.

Drs. Post and Ewing reported a number of the slaughter-houses in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards in a very filthy condition.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Sanitary Superintendent Day submitted the following report on the condition of the streets, which was referred to the Board of Police:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of the streets and avenues, compiled from the reports of the inspectors, for the week ending Saturday, 12th inst.

Inspector Judson (First, Third, and Fifth Wards) reports no improvement since last week. He mentions Liberty and Barclay streets, from Washington to Greenwich, as filthy with old street-dirt, moistened and converted into mud by the sprinkling-carts.

Assistant Inspector Lockwood (Second and Fourth Wards) reports that during the first three days of the week, Water-street, Cherry, Roosevelt, Oak, Oliver, and James streets, were filthy with dirt and garbage thrown from tenement-houses. Catharine, Frankfort, Spruce, and South streets were filthy with street dirt. During the last three days the streets have been much cleaner, with the exception of Rose-street, filthy with dirt and garbage. The whole Fourth Ward is cleaned twice a week the worst streets three times a week, and sometimes, four times. Inspector Lockwood recommends that Cherry, Water, James, Oliver, Roosevelt, and Oak streets be swept daily, night and morning, during the warm season. In these streets where the gutter stones are out of grade and repair, collections of stagnant water thrown from houses are constantly found. He also recommends that the stones of the gutters be repaired and graded.

Inspector Tracy (Sixth Ward) reports Walker-street dirty, with garbage and dirt, from Broadway to Canal; Elm, from Canal down; Pearl-street, from Broadway to Chatham; Mott-street, below Bayard. All the streets in the vicinity of the Five Points were filthy with street dirt, slops, and garbage. A model of cleanliness, with a cobble-stone pavement, may be seen at any time at the corner of Baxter and Leonard streets.

Assistant Inspector Emerson (Seventh Ward) reports his streets well cleaned with the exceptions of Monroe and Water streets, between Scammel and Jackson streets.

Assistant Inspector Hughes (Eighth Ward) reports his streets as in a fair condition of cleanliness with the following exceptions, viz.: West Houston-street, between South Fifth-avenue and Hudson-street; King-street, between Varick and Hudson; Thompson-street, between Canal and Houston; Sullivan-street, between Canal and Spring; and the whole of Clark-street.

Inspector Morris (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards) reports his streets uniformly clean, with the exceptions of Greenwich-avenue, between Jane and Horatio streets, and West Thirteenth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Greenwich-avenue.

Inspector Bryant (Tenth and Thirteenth Wards) reports dirt and garbage in Chrystie-street, between Broome and Rivington streets; Delancey-street, between Ludlow and Essex; Norfolk, between Delancey and Broome; Attorney, between Delancey and Broome; Ridge-street, between Delancey and Broome; Pitt-street, between Delancey and Broome; Willett, between Delancey and Broome; Sheriff-street, between Delancey and Broome; Mangin, between Delancey and Broome; Broome-street, between, Norfolk and Willett streets; Division-street, between Pitt and Ludlow; Hester-street, between Clinton and Orchard; Allen, Ludlow, Eldridge, and Forsyth, and Delancey, between Eldridge and Forsyth, are also imperfectly cleaned.

Inspector Munde (Eleventh Ward) reports Third-street, between Avenues B and C, full of garbage, rubbish, and mud; likewise Tenth-street, between Avenues C and D; East Ninth-street, between Avenues C and D; Stanton-street, between Pitt and Willett; Goerck-street, between Stanton and Houston; Ninth-street, between Avenues B and C, and Twelfth-street, between Avenue C and Dry Dock-street. He recommends that these streets should be more frequently swept.

Assistant Inspector Atwater (Seventeenth Ward) reports his streets as in better condition than during the two preceding weeks, with the exception of portions of Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh streets, and of First-avenue and Avenue A.

Assistant Inspector Hamilton (Sixteenth Ward) reports his streets clean, excepting Tenth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; Seventeenth-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues; Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. He complains of the delays of the ashmen in removing the garbage and ashes.

Inspector Russell (Eighteenth Ward) reports his streets as less cleanly than heretofore. East of Second-avenue the streets, almost without exception, were dirty with collections of ashes and garbage in the gutters, and in the innumerable holes and inequalities of the street pavements, which depressions were likewise filled with fetid water. A thorough repair of these streets is essential to their future cleanliness. The Belgian pavements were quite unobjectionable. The following streets presented the most filthy appearance, viz.: Twenty-first-street, for several hundred feet west of First-avenue; Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; Fifteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Nineteenth streets; Avenue B, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets; Eighteenth-street, between Avenues A and B. In East Eighteenth-street there was a huge accumulation of ashes and garbage in the street before each of the row of tenement-houses, from No. 510 to No. 518, inclusive.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth Ward) reports his streets cleaner than last week, with the following exceptions, viz.: Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Thirty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Thirty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Twenty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Inspector Roberts (Twenty-first Ward) reports his streets clean, excepting Broadway-alley, which is very filthy.

Assistant Inspector Ewing (lower part of Twenty-second Ward) reports his streets in fair condition, excepting where the pavement is bad.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part of Twenty-second Ward) finds all his paved streets in a creditable condition, excepting Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, which contained garbage. Of unpaved streets, the following deserved attention: Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Sixty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; Tenth-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, and Sixty-fifth-street 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue. These all contain garbage which should be removed.

Inspector Post (lower part of Nineteenth Ward) reports his streets as cleaner than usual, excepting the unpaved blocks.

Assistant Inspector Fowler (upper part of Twelfth Ward) finds all his streets in good condition, excepting One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

In addition to the above facts, the inspectors of badly paved districts have made special complaints of defective paving and gutters out of grade, which will be referred to the Department of Public Works.

These reports cover the week up to Saturday; since then I have personally inspected a large number of the worst streets of the City.

While the City is comparatively well cleaned, the work of the street-cleaners is not well distributed. If their capacity is limited, the most work should be done where it is most needed. In thickly populated, ill-paved, cobble streets, where the inhabitants are entirely indifferent to sanitary considerations, and throw their slops and garbage in the gutters right behind the sweeper, there is need of daily cleaning.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER D. F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

THE SANITARY BUREAU.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending July 12, 1873:

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 2,409, as follows, viz.: 3 public buildings, 1,212 tenement houses, 154 private dwellings, 135 other dwellings, 38 manufactories and workshops, 40 stores and warehouses, 128 stables, 1 market, 50 slaughter-houses, 9 rendering-houses, 4 gut-cleaning-houses, 2 breweries, 13 dumping-grounds, 1 pier, 32 sunken and vacant lots, 127 yards, courts and areas, 65 cellars and basements, 62 waste-pipes and drains, 163 privies and water-closets, 120 street gutters and sidewalks, 5 dangerous stairways, 3 cisterns and cesspools, 2 piggeries, 31 other nuisances, and 2 visits of the Sanitary Inspectors to cases of contagious disease.

The number of reports thereon received from the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 958. During the past week 167 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

The Disinfecting Corps have visited 34 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 33 houses, 33 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.

One case of small-pox was removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps.

Permits have been granted for eighty-seven vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases for the two weeks ending July 12, 1873:

Week ending July 5—Typhus fever, 1; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 34; diphtheria, 25.

Week ending July 12—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 59; measles, 53; diphtheria, 27; small-pox, 1.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Records, presented a statement of the mortality for the week ending the 12th inst., from which it appeared that during the week there were 690 deaths, divided as follows: Zymotic diseases, 363; constitutional, 118; local, 164; developmental, 22, and deaths by violence, 23. Of the deceased, 448 were children under five years of age, and 16 were over seventy. There were 66 deaths in the charitable institutions, 1 suicide, 5 from solar heat, 273 from diarrheal diseases, 67 from consumption, 59 from diseases of the nervous system, 19 from heart diseases, 21 from diphtheria, 18 from scarlatina, 14 from measles, 4 from alcoholism, 23 from convulsions, 18 from pneumonia, 10 from bronchitis, 11 from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and 6 from puerperal diseases. The following letter from Dr. Harris was also presented:

"There were 690 deaths reported in this City during the week ending July 12. In the previous week the actual mortality was 683. This is equal to a yearly death-rate of 35.88 and 35.52 in the successive weeks. In the corresponding weeks last year there were 1,591 and 1,022 deaths, with 653 and 481 deaths charged to diarrheal maladies. Last week there were 273 deaths by these maladies, and in the week ending the 5th inst., 306. The favoring natural causes by which this year, in the first two weeks of July, the total number of deaths in this City has been 1,240 less than in the corresponding two weeks last year, are worthy of special note. The furnace of this treeless City destroys young children. The parks and highland regions might save thousands that perish in the City during our hot Summers. The death-rate and the causes of death in New-York, at this period, correspond with those in Vienna and Rome, in Europe.

All the large cities of the United States continue to report a moderate rate of mortality, and in the towns that have suffered in the South-west, the saving effect of sanitary duty has been very marked.

The decrease of mortality in the public institutions, the comparatively light death-rate among children, and the absence of epidemic diseases in New-York, justly encourage the utmost thoroughness of sanitary duties by the people generally as well as by sanitary officers."

THE STREETS IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Sanitary Inspector Atwater presented a report in relation to the condition of the street pavements in the Eleventh Ward, from which it appears that in Clinton, Suffolk, Essex, Stanton, and Norfolk streets the pavements are bad; also in Ludlow-street, between East Houston and Stanton; in Orchard-street, between East Houston and Rivington, and portions of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth streets. Throughout these streets there are many places where, owing to the uneven ness of the pavements and the bad condition of the gutter surface, water mingled with slops thrown from adjacent houses stands for days and weeks together, becoming foul and offensive. Such places are abundant throughout the streets mentioned, and also First-avenue and Avenue A, that portion of them which lies between East Houston and Fourteenth-street. The pavement in Extra-place was also reported as being much out of repair. A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Department of Public Works.

THE FULTON FERRY SLIP.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector Lockwood reported that a portion of Pier No. 21 East River was in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, for the following reasons: "In that the Department of Docks have erected a fence about six feet in height on the north side of said pier, (which is occupied as the Fulton Ferry,) said fence extending along the north side of said pier for about 200 feet, thus leaving a vacant space, bounded on the south by said fence and on the north by movable piles of the Fulton Ferry Company, said vacant space not being closed, persons pass into said vacant space and make use of the same as a privy, so that the whole space for the distance of 200 feet, and the north side of said pier, are disgustingly filthy with feculent matter and very offensive." The Inspector recommends that the fence be raised to the height of twelve feet, and extended along the north side of the pier and closed up. The vacant space complained of is very dangerous to life, as persons entering said space are liable to be crushed to death between the movable piles of the ferry and the pier, one man having already been killed there. The report was referred to the Department of Docks.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. Stephen Smith offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to cause an examination to be made of the low and partially submerged grounds on Ward's and Randall's Islands, and report as to their condition and their effects upon the public health, and recommend such improvements as in his judgment will remove existing evils.

Resolved, That the Register of Records be and is hereby directed to enforce the following regulations for the issuing of burial permits, viz.: On all days of the week excepting Sunday the office for granting permits shall be open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Resolved, That the Register of Records be and is hereby directed to make such arrangements for the issuing of permits at other times than those above named as will meet the exigencies of the public, and at an expense not to exceed $500 per annum.

These resolutions were adopted.

Complaints in respect to the bad condition of the pavements in the following streets were received and referred to the Department of Public Works: Tenth-avenue, in front of Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, and 93; corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; East Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; First-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets; Avenue B, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets; West Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Avenue D, between Sixth and Seventh streets; Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Nineteenth streets; Greenwich-street, between Leroy and Morton streets; East Ninth-street, between Avenues C and D; in front of No. 530 Eighth-avenue; East Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, and in Roosevelt-street, near Batavia.

A large number of applications for permits to render fat and melt lard at various places within the City limits were presented and were all denied.

The board then adjourned until Friday next at 2 P. M.

DEATH IN THE SURF.

A PROMINENT BROOKLYNITE DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND—THE BODY FOUND.

Mr. Ethelbert S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and owner of extensive real estate in Kings County, was drowned off Coney Island at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Mills resided at No. 150 Montague-street, and on Monday evening he drove down to Coney Island, his family being at present absent in the country. On reaching Coney Island he went to the Oceanic Hotel, and at 5 A. M. yesterday went down to the shore for an early bath. Leaving his clothes on the bank he went into the water and, being an expert swimmer, it is supposed that he swam out some distance and was exhausted and drowned in his efforts to swim back against the outward-setting undertow. At 7 o'clock he was missed from the hotel, and his clothes were soon after found as he had left them on the beach, near bathing-house No. 5. Shortly after the discovery one of the bathing-house keepers waded out into the surf to procure a pail of water and found the body of Mr. Mills, between sand and surface, about twenty yards from shore. The point at which the body was found is about 200 feet from the point at which he entered the water. The body was brought on shore and taken to the hotel, where an inquest was held by Justice S. J. Voorhies, acting Coroner. The following verdict was rendered:

"At an inquest, held July 15, on the body of E. S. Mills, aged fifty-five years, native of New-York, the Jury find that the said E. S. Mills came to his death by accidental drowning while bathing."

Permission was given to remove the body, which was brought to the city yesterday afternoon. His wife, who is a sister of Mr. A. A. Low, of New-York, was telegraphed for, and will probably arrive in Brooklyn this morning.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Mills created a decided sensation in Brooklyn, of which city Mr. Mills was a well-known and influential resident. The deceased gentleman was born at Smith's Mills, Queens County, Long Island, fifty-five years ago. At the time of his death he was President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the Brooklyn Art Association. Vice President of the New-York Fire Insurance Company, and director in the Phenix Insurance Company, and the Academy of Music Company.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to consider a proposition for appropriating $200,000 from the surplus fund as a dividend to the stockholders, the amount to be apportioned equally by the members of the Board of Managers. The call for the meeting was signed by seventy-seven members. Mr. Franklin Edson occupied the chair. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Husted:

Resolved, That the building or surplus fund, with the interest accruing thereon, be allowed to accumulate to meet the future wants of the Exchange, and that this be considered its settled policy.

Mr. Jewell seconded the resolution.

A lively discussion then arose among the members of the board as to the policy of dividing the $200,000. The opinion seemed to prevail, however, that the money should be allowed to accumulate, in order to provide at a future period for the erection of a handsome building when the present edifice shall prove insufficient for the accommodation of the business of its members. The resolution of Mr. Husted accordingly, when put to the vote, was strongly supported by the board, and the policy of dividing the surplus fund of $200,000 among the members condemned.

THE HARRIS FAMILY.

Mrs. Henrietta Harris, wife of the notorious Hirsch Harris, and her daughter, Augusta Harris, alias Louisa Perle, arrested on Monday for receiving stolen goods, were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday morning by Capt. Clinchy and Officer Daniel Quigley, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Mr. Marcus Rich, of No. 383 Broadway, deposed to losing a case of wearing-apparel, owned by Miss Fannie Rich, which was stolen from his place of business. He identified a case in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house as the one stolen from his place of business, and on procuring a search-warrant, found some of the stolen property in the residence of Harris, No. 383 Broome-street. Officer Quigley deposed to taking the case from Harris' house. On being formally examined Mrs. Harris gave her age as fifty years, and said she did not do anything for a living. Miss Harris created some amusement in court by giving her age as twenty-nine years, eleven years in excess of reality. Both prisoners were formally committed until to-day, when an examination will be had in the case.

THE ALDERMANIC OPPOSITION.

Alderman Van Schaick will sail for Europe next Thursday. His departure will necessarily reduce the Aldermanic opposition to the Mayor's nominations by one vote. Should Alderman Cooper continue to pair off with Mr. Monheimer the friends and opponents of the Mayor will be about equally divided in the board.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; market dull; pens well filled with stock of poor quality; prices weak, and for shipping grades nearly nominal at $5@$6 for good to really choice; Butchers' stock sold at $3 50@$4 50 for medium to good; shipments, 1,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; market moderately active, mainly for Yorkers; sales of common to medium at $4 30@$4 45; fair to choice, $4 50@$4 80, closing steady; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep quiet and steady; receipts, 560 head; sales of fair to extra at $3 75@$4 75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including twenty-four cars reported to arrive, were 561 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,060 head or 180 cars, against 294 cars for the same time last week. The market dragged this morning at about last week's closing price. The run was very light and the stock of excellent quality, the owners asking an advance of ¼c. over last week's closing rates, but unable to get it, buyers feeling the market cautiously, awaiting further advices as to what was to arrive, and the state of the Eastern trade, about 700 head were disposed of; sales of 250 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,023 to 1,279 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 51 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,025 to 1,300 lbs., at $5 25@$5 75; 120 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,045 to 1,184 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 17 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 979 lbs., at $4 25; 37 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,023 lbs., at $5 40; 17 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,080 lbs., at $4 50; 18 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,108 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,300 head, against 4,800 head for the same time last week; market moderately active at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 205 head Michigan clipped Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $5; 1,378 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 77 to 96 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 20. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 8,700 head for the same time last week; market slow at $5 10@$5 12½; but two or three loads offering; sales yesterday, 1,300 head Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 180 to 210 lbs., at $5@$5 05; sales to-day, 500 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 182 to 200 lbs., at $5 05@$5 12½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 47½.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.
2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.
3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ⅛ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £54,000. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes, 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—12:30 P. M.—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. The receipts of Corn the past three days have been 4,000 quarters, including 3,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and tending downward. Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 11d. ℘ cental for average California White; 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. for Club do.; 11s.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. for Red Winter. Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 38s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July, at 8⅜d.; and from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable in September, at 8 9-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

HAVANA, July 15.—Exchange—Prime Bankers' Bills quiet; on United States, 60 days, gold, 44@45 ℘ cent. premium; Short Sight, 48@49 ℘ cent. premium; on London, 61@63 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 43@44 ℘ cent. premium.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41c. Resin steady at $2 35 for Strained, and $2 40@$2 50 for No. 2; $3 50 for Pale Crude. Turpentine firm at $2 50 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—W. Flanders and wife, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Jones, J. S. Hutton, J. A. Santie, C. J. Ingram, M. B. Baker, Miss Price, Mr. Granniss, Miss Ives, Mrs. Brown and child, Col. A. H. Cole, S. N. Bartholomew, F. Voss, Miss M Gardiner, Mrs. Ereleth, Miss M. Brown, Miss M. J. Smith, W. McDonald and wife, William McGee, G. Joseph and son, R. Thompson, J. Sherman, J. Nichols, Mrs. D. Page, Mrs. Godfrey and child, Miss Winship, Miss R. Trust, Mrs. Foss and child, O. W. Whittaker, R. S. Bates, William Neil and son, W. M. McAlpin, and wife, J. Neil, wife, and 2 children, J. J. Smith, William Tanison, Prof. Hawold, G. A. Cory, S. O. Byrne, T. A. Rousean, J. Coleman, J. A. Howell, A. S. Levy, R. C. Brown, J. S. Neidlengen, G. A. Hennessey and son, William Goldman, William, Sheppard, N. A. Burgman, M. H. Walker, William Cohorn, Capt. Le Blane, William Payne, R. S. Bates, Miss S. Ayer, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, W. P. Hunter, T. G. Hunter, A. W. Young and wife, W. J. Whitney, W. S. Robinson, William Roody, D. Payne, J. R. Pollock, Col. R. G. Cole.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Wm. Boardman, Jas. R. Fitzgerald, wife, and son, J. W. Hill, Dr. Geo. M. Lefferts, W. C. Sturgess, wife, and daughter, E. M. Stratton, J. H. Hopkinson, wife and child, E. B. Musgrove, Wm. Reynolds, R. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, D. O. Calder, Master D. G. Calder, P. J. Madison, B. Peterson, S. S. Jones, P. Dahlen.

In steam-ship Italia, from Glasgow.—Dr. Jas. B. Van Name, Thos. R. Poulterer, Mrs. Southerland, Geo. Southerland, Elizabeth Sutherland, J. M. Rutherford, Catharine Maclemak, Sarah S. Quigley, Jas. Dunn, John W. Sprull, Mrs. Robertson, Geo. W. Robertson, W. G. Horsley, Edward Sexton, Nellie Sexton, Jas. Templeton, Martha Angete.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:42 | Sun sets.....7:29 | Moon rises.11:38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:45 | Gov. Island.1:34 | Hell Gate...2:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Marianne 2d (Port.) [Ferrena, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; John Bright, Hadley, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Astronomer (Br.), Edgar, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Templar, Bartlett, Genoa, Lunt Brothers & Co.; Olive Branch (Br.), Leathery, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Wanderer (Norw.), Rolpp, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig John D. Tupper, (Br.,) Crouse, Bridgewater, N. S., D. F. Brigham.

Schrs. Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Hodgkins, Green Turtle Bay, J. Douglas; Carrie W. Clark, Cross, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg; Edwin Lee, Sohn, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., B. J. Wenberg; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig Newcastle, Eng., June 17, Gothenburg 23d, Christiana 26th, and Bergen 28th, &c., with mdse. and 319 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds and fogs the entire passage; no date, lat. 56, lon. 21 20, passed bark Kosmos, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore; no date, lat. 55 36, lon. 22 15, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal letters G. B. K. P.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow July 2, and Moville 3d, with mdse. and 206 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate westerly winds the entire passage; from lat. 50 06, lon. 58 27, to lat. 43 48, lon. 58 47, encountered dense fog.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston July 12, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. July 13, at midnight, off Hatteras, passed steam-ship Jas. Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Superior, (Swed.,) Classe, Liverpool 43 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gaetano, (Ital.,) Carson, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar May 29.

Bark Venus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davis, Cow Bay 14 ds., with 1,114 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Kate, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Olimpo, (Aust.,) Premuda, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Isabel, (Span.,) Orton, Matanzas 14 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Mirza, (Ital.,) Romanes, Alicante 45 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 4.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Anderson, [illegible] and Puerto Cabello 25 ds., with coffee to [illegible] lett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Maria, (Ger.,) Von Halem, Santos April 26, via Hampton Roads July 8, with coffee to Wright, [illegible] Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Leopoldo Petrofund, (Ital.,) [illegible], Rio [illegible] 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Clarabelle (of Gouldsborough), Tracy, [illegible] ds. with sugar to [illegible]; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ann Mitchell (of Dundee), [illegible], 21 ds. with molasses to [illegible] & Co.; vessel to [illegible].

Brig Walter Howes (of Boston), [illegible] ds. with lumber to J. Russell & Co.; vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C. 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.; vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, of and 4 ds. from Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to A. T. Bruce & Co.

Schr. Adelia, (of Hantsport, N. S.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds. with 300 tons plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Mary J. Adams, (of Portsmouth,) [illegible], Little Glace Bay, 15 ds. with 350 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to [illegible] Loud & Co.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brewer, Cat Island 9 ds. with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Isaac E. Staples.

Schr. Ella Hodgdon (of Bangor,) [illegible], Little Glace Bay 20 ds. with 319 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Caledonia, of Parrsboro, (N. S.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to V. C. & C. V. King—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Glenmire, Cott, of, and 11 ds. from, St. Johns, N. B., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. C. S. Bushnell, (of New-Haven,) Mayo, June 5, in ballast to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Clifford, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. Stevens, Lake, Vinalhaven.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinckley, Nantucket.

Schr. M. R. C., (of St. John, N. B.,) Ogilvie, Fredericton, N. B., with stone to order.

Schr. Wm. Hill, Murphy, Franklin, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Forest City, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Reed, Bath, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannibal, Drake, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. James Tilden, Lockhart, Providence.

Schr. John Kissam, Kissam, New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ford, New-Haven.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Norwich.

Schr. Rienzi, Coleigh, Newport.

Schr. Henry, Terrill, Newport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. F. H. Miller, Baker, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Crosby, New-Haven.

Schr. Sam. Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. A. Reed, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Island City, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Dodge, Nichols, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Sarah, Wallace, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sardinian, Lighton, Sullivan, Me.

Schr. L. H. Johnson, Baldwin, Windsor, N. S. 12 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hattie, Butler, Lubec, with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Traveller, Baker, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, [illegible], Virginia.

Schr. O. H. Booth, [illegible], Virginia.

Schr. Delmar, Wallace, of and 4 ds. from Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to James Patterson.

Schr. Wm. Burnett, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. John Brill, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Idaho, Crockeron, Virginia.

Schr. Hannah Chambers, Taylor, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wilmington, for Havana; Zodiac, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ship Aurora, for San Francisco; barks Idea, for Penarth; Maddalena, for Trieste; Cecchino Danovaro and [illegible], for Queenstown.

BELOW.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London June 10, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was boarded July 14 off Nantucket by pilot-boat Caprice, No. 15.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 15.—Arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia; barks Sarmiento, from Buenos Ayres; Elizabeth, from Norfolk; brig British Queen, from Demerara.

BOSTON, July 15.—Arr. schrs. S. J. Gilmore, from Jacksonville; Emily H. Naylor, from Pensacola; and George W. Whitaker, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—Arr. Steamers James Adger, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schr. James S. Ingraham, from Bath, Me.

Sld. schrs. P. A. Bentley, for Georgetown, S. C.; C. T. Webb, for do.; G. R. Phelps, for Fernandina; Magnolia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 15.—Brig [illegible] June 29, lat. 35 50 N., lon. 64 31 W., ship Lydia, Bloomfield, from Calcutta, for New-York, 118 ds. out.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 15.—Arr. brig [illegible] from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York, and America, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15.—Cld. brig [illegible], for Damariscotta; schr. Jennie Stout, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Leo, for New-York, and America, for Baltimore.

Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, from Liverpool, arrived at an early hour this A. M., reports, July 9, lat. 44 36, lon. 40 54, passed a Dominion steam-ship bound E.; 11th, lat. 42 10, lon. 54 46, passed bark Elsie, (of Boston,) bound E. The W. brings 24 cabin and 1,327 steerage, passengers.

The reported arrival of steam-ship Colon from Aspinwall in this morning's paper is an error.

SPOKEN, &C.

June 30, lat. 23 36, lon. 83 43, bark Chas. [illegible] from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

July 6, lat. 42, lon. 65, schr. Waterloo, from Bangor, for Port Caledonia.

July 5, lat. 43 30, lon. 34, bark New Light, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 15.—Arr. steam-ship Columbia, this afternoon, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, from New-York July 5, arrived at this port this afternoon, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Brooks, from New-York July 5, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, July 15.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europe, Capt. Campbell, from New-York July 3, for Glasgow, touched here yesterday and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Graf Bismarck, Capt. Wachsmuth, from New-York July 2, for Bremen, arrived at this port yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—The Allan line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Quebec July 4, arrived at this port yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
SILVER-WARE,
IN CASES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTATION.

LARGE FANS
JUST RECEIVED, PLAIN AND PAINTED.
BLACK SILK FANS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE
PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.
A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FURNITURE
ROUX & CO.
NO. 827 BROADWAY.
Owing to the dissolution of copartnership (Mr. F. Roux having returned to Paris,) we are offering $30,000 worth of first-class furniture at cost prices. Orders taken for Houses, Doors, and Decorations at low prices.
ALEXANDER ROUX.
ALEX. J. ROUX.